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RING IN THE NEW!

AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING MADE IN THE OLD BAY STATE

Toward Educating and Organizing the Workers on the Lines Dictated by Douglas Victory—S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. to Co-operate in Systematic Work.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 13.—Ring out the old, ring in the new. The campaign of 1904 is over and the new campaign has begun. Here in the old Bay State an auspicious beginning has been made and a program laid out which is really the most sensible and consistent proposition yet made in this State, and which, if carried out as proposed—which the writer believes to be the case—will mean more toward the education and organization of the workers here than anything hitherto attempted in that direction. At to-day's meeting of the Massachusetts General Committee, S. L. P., it was decided to co-operate with the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. in the matter of doing systematic work in this State during the year. This is a move in the right direction and one that other State organizations could well follow, and should take under consideration. The incidents of this campaign and its outcome, have brought home to the comrades of Massachusetts the importance and necessity of building up good Alliance organizations and working to get the rank and file of the workers on the economic field, into organizations that will take them out of the clutches of the labor failure of the "flying wedge" stamp, and teach them not to be misled by an element which seeks to keep them in ignorance and blur over the class struggle, while all the time trying to rush them into the shambles of capitalism, through schemes like the anti-Bates move in Massachusetts and the anti-Peabody in Colorado. Only by pushing the organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance jointly with that of the S. L. P. can this be done, and the comrades of Massachusetts are realizing this fact.

Previous to Friday the writer had secured some thirty names of those who were willing to join Mixed Alliance, L. A. 77, S. T. & L. A., Boston, and on Friday night an interesting meeting was held at which officers were elected for the ensuing term and meeting dates decided upon. L. A. 77 will hold open discussion meeting in conjunction with Section Boston on the first Sunday evening of each month at 1165 Tremont street. The purchase of fifty-two monthly dues stamps shows that the local means business. With the proper amount of systematic effort other locals can be built up in this city and the probabilities are greatly in favor of a good movement here if the comrades keep up the good work in the direction indicated by their present move.

At the General Committee meeting to-day there was every indication that the work of the coming year will mean much to the movement in this State, if the intentions expressed are thoroughly carried out as they should be. Besides the committee and State Secretary Berry, Comrades Carroll, Stevens and myself were present and took part in the discussion on the situation, and the proper course to pursue for the building up of the movement during the coming year. The spirit of optimistic effort which should enter into all plans which will permit of no pessimistic croaking over minor difficulties but will rather invite the pessimist to go and lie down in the fog-pond where he belongs, out of the way of men who have no time to waste listening to his croak, the intelligent constructive work which should be laid out, and the methods whereby to get into a position to carry it out, were talked over and a decision arrived at to depart from the old one-legged policy and in future seek to build up the movement through the logical method of the co-operation of all the bodies which form part of it. To this end a motion was passed declaring the willingness of the General Committee of the Massachusetts S. L. P. to co-operate with the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in jointly placing a permanent organizer in the industrial centers of the State to perform systematic constructive work which will redound to the benefit of both bodies, and providing for seeking the co-operation of the Scandinavian clubs and the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. toward the successful carrying out of this plan. The possibilities for good in this move are

simply incalculable and the writer hopes that the comrades throughout the State will energetically back up their General Committee in endeavoring to promote it to a successful issue. The seed has been sown and the field is a good one; get in and push its cultivation and the harvest of working class intelligence will ere long be ours for the reaping. The Greater Boston Entertainment Committee in conjunction with the State Agitation Committee is arranging an entertainment which it figures on making a rousing success of, and plans are also afoot for the holding of a series of stereopticon lectures during the winter which will have great agitational and educational value. Section Boston is hustling for signatures in order to put a city ticket in the field and of course it will succeed.

All the above goes to show that a good start has been made and upon correct lines. This is the sort of news that we should be hearing from every State. There should be no delay in getting down to business and profiting by past experiences to improve on future methods. Those who understand the principles of the S. L. P. and the correct tactics necessary to carry them out will readily see that the comrades who made to-day's move here have discovered the rusty nails in the binacle and are now able to steer a straight course without running foul of "tide rips" because they didn't know there was something wrong with the compass. Massachusetts sets a good example. Go thou and do likewise. Sam. J. French.

A LIVELY CORPSE

[From The Holyoke Transcript.] BRINGS MR. RUTHER TO HIS FEET.

Expects the Socialist Labor Party Will Yet Dance on Coffins of its Opponents.

Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor candidate for Governor, was "buried."—Telegram.

The Socialist Labor Party has been buried so often that we don't get excited over an additional funeral. Now Mr. Editor, what would you say to this statement: The Socialist Labor Party will yet dance on the coffins of both the Democratic and Republican parties! Before you start your laugh nerves please consider a few facts. Some weeks ago, Frank A. Vanderlip, a New York banker, speaking at the Bankers' congress in St. Louis, made the statement that the new wealth produced annually in the United States amounts to \$140,000,000,000. Divide this sum by the number of inhabitants of the country, 82,000,000, gives a sum equal to \$1,700 per man woman and child or \$8,500 per family of five. Mr. Vanderlip says this sum is the wholesale price of goods, but as the average citizen does not buy at wholesale but at retail it may be fair to assume that an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. is added to cover the retail price of goods. This would bring the total amount of wealth annually produced and bought at retail prices to about \$11,000 per family.

The United States census reports of 1900 give the average earnings of each American workman at \$436. Let us suppose that each family has two persons earning wages. That would make the annual income of each family \$872 with which to buy back \$1,000 worth of product. But that is not all. For in the Atlantic Monthly Magazine there appeared lately an article showing that the skill of the workers is gradually disappearing, being absorbed by new machinery. Consequently unskilled labor is on the increase and that means less earnings for the workers. This fact appears proven by two sources. The census of 1900 shows that the workers received on an average \$9 less in 1900 than in 1890, also by the Massachusetts State statistics which show that the number of wage earners per family has increased from 2 per family to 2.1-2. And yet this is not all. With increased powers of production comes a great necessity for foreign markets to dispose of the overproduction. This in turn implies cheaper production and that in turn makes machinery necessary and thereby displaces more labor and so the endless chain downward to ultimate disaster. The Republican and Democratic parties have no remedy. This was proven in the election just passed. Out of this chaos the Socialist alone can bring order through the co-operative commonwealth. The trusts are preparing the way by organizing production on the largest scale. The trust is the chrysalis of the Socialist Republic. M. RUTHER.

The Sanctum of Capital

Branches: Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco

The Manufacturers' Information Bureau Co.

Main Office: Cleveland, O., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

The 24th annual convention of The American Federation of Labor will meet in San Francisco on November 14th, 1904. During the past year labor has met with many reverses, and during the last six months the officials of this organization have been spending money freely, the expenses for organizing amounting to \$100,000.00, and the results of the organizers' work will be watched with considerable interest in the report made at this convention.

The inroads of employers and particularly the organization of The Citizens' Industrial Association has born fruit, and the call for the Federation Convention issued to affiliated unions, states that this convention will be one of the most important in the history of that body, as they will make an effort to formulate plans to checkmate these associations and their work.

Pursuant with the usual policy of this Company, we will have several operatives in attendance at this convention, through whom we will obtain a complete report, including all secret sessions. Believing this report to be of vital importance to all employing interests, this company will supply copies of this report to all who subscribe, for the sum of \$15.00.

All communications in reference to the report of this convention should be addressed to P.O. Box 33, Cleveland, Ohio.

Yours very truly,
THE MANUFACTURERS' INFORMATION BUREAU COMPANY,
J. K. Turner
President.

UNIONS THE BULWARK

Against Socialism—An A. F. of L. President's Views.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 17.—Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, when asked to-day as to the cause of the increase in the number of votes cast for the Socialist ticket in the recent election, and as to its bearing on the labor unions and the country in general, sounded a warning against its growth, and attributed a part of the cause of this growth to the work that is being done by some employers' association. He said:

"The large increase in the Socialist stopped through education along right lines and through the application of government along accepted theories. At the present time the one force that stands arrayed against the Socialist theory is the trade union. It offers to the wage worker the means whereby he can accomplish his present desire, and it, as an educational means, will make it possible for him to meet the questions of the future. The destruction of the trade union at this time would be the worst thing that could happen to the country and those who are bending their energies in this direction are merely sowing the wind. With all its shortcomings the union is to-day the greatest safeguard the institutions of this country have. Weaken it, show to the wage workers that it is impossible to accomplish what they seek through voluntary effort, and you will drive them into independent political action. From this classes will result and under this condition government as we know it could not exist. The Socialists have a plausible argument; it appeals to the individual who is fettered to a dollar a day. Its declaration that under its administration all would prosper, that the good things of life would be passed around; its declaration that the children of all men should have equal opportunities, that colleges and schools should not be for only one class, but for all; its assertion that poverty will disappear—all these assertions, no matter how fallacious they may appear, appeal to the man who longs for

something better. The general institution of the eight-hour work-day, the recognition of the union, the meetings of employer with the employees and arranging wage schedules and working conditions, making the men feel that they were partners in the enterprise, would do more to retard the growth of Socialism than anything else. Education as to what is necessary must not be confined altogether to the workman; there are many employers who can stand a little of it.

"And it should not be forgotten that Socialism is a menace to our Government. The Socialist party is not as other third parties have been. While many of them have declared for certain so-called 'Socialistic' principles, it should be understood that they would have applied these principles to our present form of government. Not so the Socialist. This party means a complete change in the form of government; it means a new government. It means the entire change of our judicial system, of our whole plan of ordering affairs. So long as we maintain our present system we may at any time undo an unwise act; but should Socialism become dominant and prove a failure—as it undoubtedly would—there would be but one of two courses—either chaos or absolutism.

"Let those who are so bitterly denouncing the labor agitators, who are so insistent against the 'tyranny' of the trade union, who are putting in most of their time decrying the 'closed shop' think along these lines, and decide the proper course to pursue. If the industrial question ever becomes a political question many a man who is now antagonizing the trade union will, before it is over, wish many times that he were again living under the 'tyranny' of the labor agitator. And if the present tendency of running to the State for the redress of every industrial wrong, real or fancied, of ascribing to the State omnipotent powers, of strengthening the government at every turn, and of combating the trades unions is persisted in, within the next ten years we shall see not only the Socialist party polling a large vote, but we shall see members of that party occupying offices throughout the land in much larger numbers than now seems possible."

FURTHER RETURNS

Of the Socialist Labor Party Vote Cast At the Last Election.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.				
The first lines below give the poll for 1904. That of last year follows.				
Election	S. L. P.	Corre- gan	De Leon	S. D. P.
1st A. D.	17	17	41	41
1903—S. L. P., 16; S. D. P., 20.				
2nd A. D.	29	30	162	165
1903—S. L. P., 31; S. D. P., 103.				
3rd A. D.	63	63	80	87
1903—S. L. P., 59; S. D. P., 71.				
4th A. D.	70	71	1143	1066
1903—S. L. P., 118; S. D. P., 882.				
5th A. D.	39	36	106	103
1903—S. L. P., 43; S. D. P., 76.				
6th A. D.	53	51	316	319
1903—S. L. P., 70; S. D. P., 251.				
7th A. D.	51	51	117	114
1903—S. L. P., 46; S. D. P., 104.				
8th A. D.	52	56	764	770
1903—S. L. P., 86; S. D. P., 622.				
9th A. D.	71	71	151	143
1903—S. L. P., 61; S. D. P., 114.				
10th A. D.	110	112	942	1010
1903—S. L. P., 182; S. D. P., 748.				
11th A. D.	40	40	135	141
1903—S. L. P., 34; S. D. P., 104.				
12th A. D.	111	109	880	801
1903—S. L. P., 194; S. D. P., 580.				
13th A. D.	82	81	271	254
1903—S. L. P., 78; S. D. P., 102.				
14th A. D.	139	137	613	612
1903—S. L. P., 210; S. D. P., 488.				
15th A. D.	74	75	211	211
1903—S. L. P., 78; S. D. P., 151.				
16th A. D.	229	263	870	872
1903—S. L. P., 303; S. D. P., 557.				
17th A. D.	61	632	181	178
1903—S. L. P., 63; S. D. P., 132.				
18th A. D.	94	93	254	256
1903—S. L. P., 70; S. D. P., 168.				
19th A. D.	50	47	135	136
1903—S. L. P., 53; S. D. P., 117.				
20th A. D.	600	650	101	188
1903—S. L. P., 66; S. D. P., 168.				
21st A. D.	96	97	356	330
1903—S. L. P., 110; S. D. P., 238.				
22nd A. D.	70	71	341	332
1903—S. L. P., 63; S. D. P., 223.				

23rd A. D.	123	124	489	475
1903—S. L. P., 127; S. D. P., 362.				
24th A. D.	81	79	447	443
1903—S. L. P., 80; S. D. P., 365.				
25th A. D.	30	25	70	70
1903—S. L. P., 35; S. D. P., 61.				
26th A. D.	123	123	659	655
1903—S. L. P., 120; S. D. P., 623.				
27th A. D.	20	20	55	58
1903—S. L. P., 27; S. D. P., 34.				
28th A. D.	125	125	868	877
1903—S. L. P., 139; S. D. P., 694.				
29th A. D.	28	29	100	126
1903—S. L. P., 38; S. D. P., 86.				
30th A. D.	125	128	1150	1148
1903—S. L. P., 158; S. D. P., 889.				
31st A. D.	123	123	514	519
1903—S. L. P., 137; S. D. P., 320.				
32nd A. D.	187	190	855	851
1903—S. L. P., 197; S. D. P., 635.				
33rd A. D.	106	104	320	316
1903—S. L. P., 109; S. D. P., 241.				
34th A. D.	343	342	873	870
1903—S. L. P., 300; S. D. P., 583.				
35th A. D.	395	389	1538	1482
1903—S. L. P., 379; S. D. P., 1120.				
Annexed Dist. 40	44	223	219	
1903—S. L. P., 31; S. D. P., 200.				

CONNECTICUT.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 18.—Mail returns from moderators in all Connecticut towns show that Corregan received 581 votes.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 15.—Center-ville contributes 26 votes for Corregan.

ILLINOIS.
Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 13.—36 votes were cast for Corregan in Morgan County and 156 for Debs. The S. L. P. vote in 1900 was 66.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15.—Marion County, including this city, contributes 297 votes for Corregan and Cox and 281 for Ramley, Congressional Representative. Debs got 1,067, but the "S. P." candidate for Congress received 907 and their Prosecuting Attorney, 883.

KENTUCKY.
Paducah, Ky., Nov. 16.—The S. L. P. got 65 votes here this year and 62 last year. The S. P. got 38 for all electoral candidates except one and he got 42.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15.—The S. L. P. polled 226 straight votes against 296 last year. Debs received 314 against 354 last year.

MINNESOTA.
Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15.—Hennipin County cast 167 votes for Corregan and 403 for Anderson, S. L. P. candidate, for Governor. In this city our candidate for Mayor, Frankford, polled 296 votes.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 12.—Official count of election for City of Duluth, gives Corregan 82, Anderson, Governor, 98, a gain of 6 votes over 1900 for head of the ticket. Kangs got 314 for Debs, but their candidate for Governor ran way behind, which shows the frame of mind of their supporters. Section Duluth is healthy, but ever, and will keep agitation going along the lines of revolutionary Socialism.

MISSOURI.
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.—The capitalist press here gives our official vote in Kansas City as 188, Jackson County outside city 17; total 205. In 1900 we had 106 in city and 11 in county. This is a gain of 77 per cent. We believe it a genuine and healthy increase.

NEW JERSEY.
Hudson County adds 698 to the Corregan total. Jersey City cast 224 of them, Hoboken 129, West Hoboken 100, Bayonne 39. Herrschaft, S. L. P. candidate for governor, polled 671. Debs got 2,881 and the S. D. P. candidate for governor 2,682. S. L. P. vote in 1903 was 775.
Eleven votes were cast in Ocean County. We had no ticket here last year.
Camden County gives 140. The S. L. P. had no ticket in this county, neither last year.
In Passaic County 441 are recorded for the S. L. P.
Bergen County contributed 115 to Corregan.

NEW YORK.
Albany, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The official count for this city shows 81 votes for De Leon and 112 for Pendergast, S. D. P.
Rensselaer, N. Y., Nov. 17.—This county gives Corregan 165 votes and De Leon 153. Debs got 315.

(Continued on page 6.)

ATTACKS SOCIALISM

CIVIC FEDERATION SAYS IT IS FOE OF UNIONISM.

Wants War Made On Socialists—"Union Smashing" Parryites Also Assailed—Capitalists and Labor Mis-Leaders Seeking to Blur Class Lines

The National Civic Federation will hold its fourth annual convention in this city on December 15. The call for the call to the members of the executive committee contains the following: The country is at the threshold of a new era of industrial activity. It is to be hoped that all producers, including both capital and the wage earners, as well as all consumers, will share in this revival of prosperity. This new era succeeds a period of depression which has had at least two wholesome results. The water has been squeezed out of inflated securities, and a sounder measure of values has been reached. Organized labor has gone through an almost unparalleled succession of inordinate expansion and reformation. During the boom period that preceded the recent depression labor had its organizers everywhere, and pressed aggressively its demands for a larger share in the increased profits of production. When the industrial reaction came, organized labor found itself extended beyond a sound basis, and unable to avoid its share of the hardship caused by the industrial depression.

But for both capital and labor the outlook is now more hopeful. When the National Civic Federation was organized, four years ago, the country was going through the craze of indiscriminate trust capitalization. Direful predictions of resistance, which might go even to the point of revolution, were heard on every side. Within six months from that time the greatest of these trusts, the United States Steel Corporation, encountered its first great struggle with organized labor, and no revolution followed. There have been similar experiences in other encounters between organized capital and organized labor. As in the anthracite strike, they have been guided to a sane and sound conclusion. In all the United States only one city, Fall River, to-day suffers from an industrial struggle of any moment.

There are organizations of capital that seek and find the establishment of honorable business relations with corresponding organizations of labor. While there are sometimes serious conflicts in these industries, the ultimate purpose of their organization is to bring about and encourage peace through negotiation. This characterization is only emphasized by the fact that some of these organizations were formed originally to fight the unions, but have learned from experience the superiority of trade agreements to trade battles.

There are other organizations of capital whose present aim is to "smash the unions." Sometimes this policy is boldly avowed; sometimes it is disguised. "Uncompromising hostility to labor inspires this class of employers' associations and citizens' alliances. These have not been formed to negotiate with labor, since they aim to destroy all organization of labor with which negotiation is possible.

Another foe simultaneously assails organized labor. That foe is Socialism. Although Socialism is the avowed foe also of capital, it regards as an aid to its cause the radical type of employers' organizations, because of their common hatred of unionism. Socialism sees in unionism a means of bettering the condition of the mass that must postpone indefinitely the confiscation of all the machinery of production and distribution. Before Socialism can deliver its assault upon all capital it must remove from its way the self-improving organization of the wage earners.

The conservative forces that oppose Socialism should equally seek to convert to a policy of business negotiation the employers' organizations that are aiding the propaganda of Socialism by their heated desire to "smash the unions." At the same time, every influence that tends to educate and uplift the movement represented by organized labor should be encouraged. Despite the acknowledged faults, ranging from economic errors to crimes by individual members and a few unions, the general impetus of that movement is unquestionably for the social and physical benefit of the race.

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THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

FIFTH EPISODE.

COLORADO CITY AND TELLURIDE COUNTY.

The open warfare between Capital and Labor in Colorado, during the Peabody administration, began with the strike of the millmen at Colorado City. Prior to the sending of an organizer of the Western Federation of Miners to that place, the millmen had maintained a local union, which was disrupted through the agency of spies, who furnished the mill-owners with a list of the names of the men in the organization. When the Western Federation of Miners succeeded in establishing the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, one A. H. Crane, was selected as secretary. This man turned out to be a spy in the pay of the mill-owners, and by reason of his position was enabled to furnish his masters with the name of every man in the union.

As quickly as convenience would permit, the union men were discharged, for no other reason, it would seem, than their connection with the union. It quickly became apparent that, if this were allowed to continue, the local organization would be wiped out of existence. Representatives of the Western Federation of Miners called upon the mill-managers to protest against the discrimination, their efforts, however, meeting with failure. Accordingly, on February 14, 1903, the strike was declared.

Secretary-Treasurer William D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, upon being questioned as to the reasons for calling the strike, made the following statement:

REFUSAL OF RECOGNITION FORCES STRIKE.

"The occasion for the strike was the absolute refusal of the mill-managers at Colorado City to treat with or recognize organized labor. Our men were discharged because they belonged to the union; they were so informed by the managers. We then asked the operators to reinstate these men and to consider a wage scale. They would do neither.

"We object to compulsory insurance; claim the constitutional right to organize as do the operators, and want wages paid that will enable our men to move into houses and not rear their families in tents. The scale asked is lower than in any milling or mining camp in Colorado.

"During the bitter cold weather the wives and children of many of the men were huddled together in tents because the wages paid would not suffice to pay house rent and furnish the necessities.

"The minimum wage scale paid is \$1.80 per day, from which is deducted five cents for compulsory insurance and one per cent. discount. Checks are drawn in favor of merchants with whom the men trade."

The mill-owners, as might be expected, did their best to keep the mill going, the places of the strikers being in part filled with boys fresh from the school-room. This is a crime in itself, as the noxious atmosphere of an ore reduction mill is about the last place in which one would choose to place a growing boy.

UNION EXTERMINATION FAILS; NEW PLAN ADOPTED.

The strikers conducted their campaign in a peaceful manner, and when the attempt to exterminate the union seemed likely to fail, a new plan was hatched by the mill-managers. This consisted of an appeal to the governor for the use of the State troops, upon the ground of the "existence of a mob and armed bodies of men patrolling this territory, from which there is danger of commission of felony."

The sheriff of El Paso county is simply a tool in the hands of the Milling Trust and the Mine Owners' Association, and, instead of making a personal investigation of the state of affairs in Colorado City, he took his orders from C. M. MacNeill, president of the Milling Trust, which owns the Standard mill, and placed in the latter's hands a request upon the governor for the protection of the militia. MacNeill, commissioned as deputy-sheriff, carried Sheriff Gilbert's letter to Denver, and then, without having consulted the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, the city officials of Colorado City, or any of the parties in a position to throw light upon the situation, Peabody took MacNeill's word for it, and the troops were sent into El Paso county to "properly assist the sheriff in the enforcement of the laws and the maintaining of peace and order."

PROTESTS AND PETITIONS AVAIL NOT AGAINST CAPITALISM.

The action of the governor came as a shock to the people of the State, and the city officials of Colorado City, with one accord, protested against the invasion. In addition, the citizens of that town, to the number of 600, signed a petition requesting the governor to withdraw the troops. Protests and petitions were of no avail, however, as MacNeill had the ear of the governor, to the exclusion of the other party to the controversy.

On March 8, it was suggested that the questions at issue be submitted to arbitration. President MacNeill had "nothing to arbitrate," and said so, flatly.

Mass meetings were held in the Cripple Creek district, and other parts of the State, to protest against the military being hired out to the Milling Trust, that the strike might be broken. These expressions of public opinion forced the governor to recede a little from his original position, which was that of an out-and-out ally of MacNeill, and, on March 11, he visited Colorado City, but, for all the good that was done, he might as well have stayed in Denver. He paid no attention to the strikers, his time being occupied in visiting the military and in consulting with the mill-owners. He "talked familiarly" with the strike-breakers at

work in the mills and they, as might be expected, "had no complaints to make."

SUPPRESSION BY CONFISCATION.

How well the troops, sent to preserve the peace under a pair of bloodthirsty brutes like J. H. Brown and Sherman M. Bell, performed their duties, may be judged from an editorial in the Cripple Creek "Daily Press" of March 11.

"Governor," said the editor, "don't you know that your soldiers are doing all in their power to incite the strikers to riot? 'Don't you know that your soldiers are every day violating the law they are supposed to enforce?'"

"Don't you know that your soldiers have confiscated the property of the strikers without process of law and have refused to return said property to its rightful owners?"

"Don't you know that citizens have been denied the right of public domain by the militia?"

"Don't you know that one of your officers invaded the strike headquarters and abused the men found there and was very profane in his language and ungentlemanly in his conduct, and that his language was calculated to stir up strife and incite the men to some act whereby he might have justification for keeping the troops there?"

As a consequence of the trespasses on the part of the troops, suits were entered by members of the union against certain officers of the National Guard.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT FORCES PARTIAL SETTLEMENT.

Public sentiment against the State administration and the mill-owners became so pronounced that the governor was forced to use his office in bringing together the parties to the controversy, and in a conference lasting from two o'clock Saturday afternoon, March 14, to three o'clock Sunday morning, a satisfactory agreement was made between the representatives of the men and the managers of the Portland and Telluride mills. MacNeill, of the Standard mill, practically forced himself out of the conference, but Messrs. Moyer and Haywood, at the request of the governor, met him again on Sunday. No settlement was reached; MacNeill stubbornly refusing to accede to any of the demands of the strikers. The governor agreed to withdraw the troops, provided that the Western Federation of Miners would drop the suits against the officers of the guard. Peabody also tried to make it appear that the union leaders had pledged themselves not to call a strike in the Cripple Creek district. He was mistaken on this point, as the power to enlist the sympathies of the miners to the end that the ore supply of the Standard mill might be cut off, was the weapon with which the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners meant to force MacNeill to accede to their demands.

BOYCOTT ENFORCEMENT EXTENDS STRIKE.

When it became apparent that nothing could be done with MacNeill, President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, visited Cripple Creek and consulted with the members of District Union No. 1 as to future action in reference to the Trust mills. An agreement was arrived at to the effect that the managers of mines shipping ore to the unfair mills be requested to refrain from doing so, under penalty of having the men in their employ called out. At the request of a committee of business men, the ultimatum of District Union No. 1 was not issued until four o'clock on March 17. The committee failed to induce MacNeill to accept the terms proposed by the Federation men, and the order of District Union No. 1 went into effect.

The managers of the Isabella, Vindicator, Mary McKinney and Strong mines, employing 550 men, did as the union requested, and the mines continued in operation. The managers of the Ajax, Stratton's Independence, Granite, Elkton and Thompson mines, employing 863 men, declined to cease shipping to the Trust mills, and as a consequence, the men on these properties were called out.

On March 17, the troops were recalled from El Paso county, and the war passed into history. On the 19th the governor appointed an advisory board to secure all the information obtainable from both sides and to make a full and detailed report of their conclusions. This advisory board resolved itself into an arbitration tribunal, regardless of the protests of the W. F. M., which had no voice in the selection of its members.

ARBITRATION SPELLS MANIPULATION.

Upon reaching Colorado Springs, the board went into conference with the Mine Owners' Association. What passed in the meeting is not known, as it took place behind closed doors and nothing referring to it has been given out. On March 26, the board met the strikers at Colorado City, and there it was shown that the Milling Trust had as much as it could do to pay dividends on watered stock, not to speak of living wages for its employees.

A committee of mining and business men from the Cripple Creek district presented a proposition to President Moyer to the effect that the strikers would be taken to the gold district and given work there, provided the strike be called off. Moyer declined to entertain the proposition. A sort of an agreement had been made between President Moyer and Mr. MacNeill, the former, however, insisting that MacNeill's verbal pledge as to the reinstatement of his former employees was not satisfactory. He, MacNeill, should do as the managers of the Portland and Telluride mills had done, and insert in the agreement a positive stipulation as to when the men would be reinstated.

PROMISES LEAD TO ARMISTICE.

Rather than have a hitch over this point the committee made the proposition as above stated. "No," said Moyer, "our men have homes and they will not leave." The real stumbling-block in the way of a settlement was MacNeill himself. Having been forced to a compromise by the pressure of public opinion and the solidarity of the Western Federation of Miners, as exhibited in the calling of the miners of the Cripple Creek district to the assistance of their brothers in the mills, he had submitted certain vague propositions as the basis of an agreement, and, at the same time, was craftily trying to wriggle out of the hole in which he was cornered, doing his best to throw the responsibility for the expected failure on the shoulders of the leaders of

the Western Federation of Miners.

On March 31, in order that MacNeill might be placed on trial before the people of the State, to see if he would keep his word to the governor's commission, President Moyer, acting for the union, declared an armistice until May 18. The news was received in the Cripple Creek district with the greatest enthusiasm. Bells were rung, whistles blown, bands paraded the streets to the accompaniment of plenty of red fire and fire-crackers. The terms of the agreement were that the union should be recognized and the men that had been discharged reinstated by May 18, an eighth clause being added.

PROMISES MADE ONLY TO BE BROKEN.

But as soon as the strike was declared off and the miners of the Cripple Creek district began breaking ore to supply the plants of the U. S. R. & R. Co. (the Milling Trust), MacNeill apparently forgot that he had made any promises to the governor's commission, for he failed to keep the promises made on March 30, when the armistice was declared and the strike raised. The minimum wage of \$2.00 for outside and \$2.65 for inside work had been established in the Portland and Telluride mills, but at the Standard the wages were only \$1.75 per day. Early in August District Union No. 1 again took up the case with the United States Reduction and Refining Company, and endeavored to adjust the differences. They sent a committee to Colorado City and held a conference with MacNeill, and tried to induce him to pay the same wages as prevailed at the Portland and Telluride mills, and to put an end to discrimination against members of the union. While Mr. MacNeill received the committee and fully discussed conditions, and even admitted that \$1.75 per day was not enough for any man to raise a family on, he positively refused to grant the request of District Union No. 1. After MacNeill's answer was received it was decided to call a strike on all mines in the Cripple Creek that were shipping ore either directly or indirectly to any of the plants of the United States Reduction and Refining Company.

"IMPARTIAL PUBLICISTS" OVERLOOK DISHONORABLE CAPITALIST.

By this we see that the period of grace had been extended from May 18 to August 10. During this time repeated attempts had been made to induce MacNeill to be as good as his word. It is somewhat strange that the "impartial publicists" who have visited Colorado for the purpose of studying its labor troubles have overlooked the dishonorable actions of the president of the Milling Trust. With this the preliminary chapter closes. The real battle was about to open.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK STRIKE.

On August 10 an order was issued calling the strike in the Cripple Creek district. All miners were included in the call, except those employed on mines shipping ore to independent plants, and fully nine-tenths of the men were affected. The strike was inaugurated as a last resort to bring MacNeill to the union's way of thinking. The committee, upon being interrogated as to the action taken, replied:

"Manager MacNeill's refusal to treat with us left us nothing to do but to order a strike and in so doing we adopted the only plan that promised certain success."

In addition to the fight against the Standard mill management, a prominent union man declared the strike was but the beginning of a struggle for an eight-hour day all along the line. The union having failed to obtain the desired legislation from the General Assembly of 1904, would establish a standard work-day without it.

August 11 found the strike in full swing; men at the Independence, Ajax, Vindicator and a score of other mines responded to the call and quit work. The Portland at this time was still working, pending a conference to be held the following morning. President Burns was in the district and felt confident that the Portland would not be placed under the ban. The committee in charge of the strike held a conference with Mr. Burns August 10, and while no decisive action was taken, it was agreed that the men should continue work at the mine until another meeting should be held and some course of action decided upon.

RECKONING WITHOUT THE ADMINISTRATION.

While the Western Federation of Miners had prepared itself for a long, desperate fight, the leaders had convinced themselves that the trouble would be of short duration and easily adjusted. They did not know at this time that the mine-owners, having the State administration in their hands, were equally well prepared, and had banded themselves into an organization determined to resist the demands of the union men at any cost.

On August 12 the union committee and President Burns, of the Portland, failed to arrive at an agreement, and the men on that property were called out. This brought the number of miners on strike at about 3,000. On the same day the mine-owners and mill-managers met in Victor, and, after a discussion of the prevailing conditions, a committee was appointed to represent them in all matters pertaining to the strike.

Two days later a statement, which is quoted in part below, was issued:

CAPITALISM MAKES STATEMENTS SUIT PURPOSE.

"A general strike has been called on the mines of the Cripple Creek district by the executive heads of the Western Federation of Miners. At the time this strike was called and, in fact, ever since the settlement of the labor difficulties of 1894, the most entire harmony and good will has prevailed between the employers and the employed in this district. Wages and hours have been satisfactory and according to union standards, and general labor conditions have been all that could be wished"; and then, after denouncing the action of the Western Federation of Miners as being both "arbitrary and unjustifiable," the committee goes on to say that the former happy conditions would be restored as speedily as possible, and that the mine-owners would open the mines and operate them as quickly as men could be found who were willing to work.

This statement is worthy of note, as it contrasts remarkably with the pictures drawn by the same parties of life in the mining camps dominated by the Western Federation of Miners when it suited their purpose.

The mine-owners drew a lurid picture of the conditions brought

about by the union, declaring that "on account of the machinations and methods of the Western Federation of Miners, the metalliferous mining industry of the West had been in a chaotic state for a long period of years. That a person was operating his property one day under satisfactory conditions was no guarantee that he would be able to do so the next."

Compare the above statements: they are from the same men; but one was presented in the Senate of the United States by Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, in an endeavor to show that Peabody was justified in taking extreme measures against a band of "dynamiters and assassins," and was intended for general distribution. The other, that in which the beautiful picture of industrial peace is drawn, was for local consumption only. A comparison of the two, relating as they do to the same period and the same places, gives one an idea of the degree of truthfulness attained by our "best people."

MINERS ESTABLISH CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

It had been rumored that the merchants of the district intended to put an end to the credit trade, and on the 13th this was confirmed. A majority of the grocers refused to supply their old customers except as they paid cash. The miners met this move by the establishment of co-operative stores, which were so successful as to eventually form in themselves a source of enmity between the conflicting parties. On the 14th the "Victor Daily Record" became the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, printing every day thereafter information as to the condition of the struggle, over the signatures of the members of the executive committee.

EIGHT-HOUR LEGISLATIVE BETRAYAL RESPONSIBLE FOR STRIKE.

At a picnic given by the miners' unions at Pinnacle Park, President Moyer, speaking in defense of his action, said, among other things:

"The responsibility for the present conditions has been laid at my door by most of the newspapers. I wish to say that I am ready to assume any responsibility in a fight for humanity and living conditions for the miners of the Cripple Creek district. All I ask is that the other people in this State who are responsible for the present conditions in this district shall be saddled with like responsibility"; and then, after a brief review of the course of the eight-hour day legislation, he paid his respects to the men who had betrayed the workers of the State:

"The Fourteenth Colorado legislature went into session pledged to the enactment of an eight-hour day. The representatives of the mill and smelter trusts went into session with them. The result was that no law was passed. Upon this legislature I place the responsibility for the present trouble."

Moyer then took up another phase of the question, and vindicated himself upon a hotly disputed point:

"A small per cent of the press has been clamoring that this is a sympathetic strike. This I must emphatically deny! It is a strike of the Western Federation of Miners. The millmen are a part of the Federation, and to deny them support at this time is the same as denying one of the unions here support should it be attacked by a corporation. The men have pledged themselves to support their brothers in the Federation and they will do it."

This rally was greeted with applause, and President Moyer closed his address with an appeal to the men not to commit violence of any kind, as, by so doing, they would be playing into the hands of the mine-owners, giving them the excuses desired.

PRESS THE ENEMY OF LABOR.

The remarks of President Moyer as to the sympathetic character of the strike are extremely interesting. He is mistaken in saying that but a small portion of the press had exclaimed against the strike upon that ground. My investigation leads me to believe that the hostile critics were in the majority.

Of course, the mine-owners made great use of this point against the Western Federation of Miners, and, in their statement of the case, they quoted approvingly an editorial which appeared in Senator T. M. Patterson's paper, the "Rocky Mountain News," of September 26, 1903. Senator Patterson has not, to this day, ceased heaping insults upon the men who determined to stand by their brothers in the mills, although, through the use of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," he is once more in favor with the men whom he so fiercely criticized upon a point that is altogether to their credit.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S OPINION OF THE STRIKE.

"In the first place, the 'News' (Senator Patterson is the 'News' and the 'Times,' for that matter), expresses the opinion that the strike was unwise and without sufficient justification. The miners' unions committed a fundamental blunder when, at the late national convention in Denver, they placed it in the power of an executive of the general organization to declare a strike and maintain it until the committee saw fit to call it off. An executive committee from several States cannot have the close sympathy with each separate camp that men possessing such vast powers should, and men thus distinctly separated, unless they possess most extraordinary wisdom and self-restraint, are liable to exercise such power without proper consideration. It is a conceded fact that when the strike was ordered there was never more cordial relations between the mine operators and their men. There was no grievance complained of by the Cripple Creek unions. Merely because another strike was on in a mill miles away, the executive committee ordered the strike upon the theory that the mine operators, rather than suffer the loss incident to a forcible closing down of their mines, would help the executive committee coerce the offending mill at Colorado Springs. It is stated that the strike was ordered and inaugurated without consulting the 4,000 men who went out. Loyal to their organization the miners went out, hundreds of them regretting that loyalty to their organization required that they should.

"The 'News' believes that the different unions committed an other grave blunder when they allowed themselves to be annexed to the Socialistic political program. Such unions should keep aloof from all such political organizations; particularly should they shun a political organization whose aim is to cultivate 'class consciousness'—that is, imbue its members with the conviction that the social and industrial bodies of the country must be arbitrarily divided into two classes—the capitalistic and the la

(Continued on page 3.)

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Reports to Convention On Union Label,
S. T. and L. A., Free Speech,
Party Press and Organization.

London, Ont., Nov. 13.—Owing to the demand for its reproduction in print, requests are made for the printing of the following report of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, to the second National Convention, held in the city of Toronto, on September 3rd, with action thereon, in our official organs, the Daily and Weekly People.

Report of the National Executive Committee to the Second National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

General.—Since our first National Convention held September 2, 1901, in the City of Hamilton, the Socialist Labor Party of Canada has passed through many struggles and changes. At that convention, the party came out in favor of the abolition of the Union Label on all its printing, and endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, as the only bona fide trades union movement of the working class. Although, in three years which have since passed, we have been unable to accomplish much in retaining even the trade unions of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which we have organized, still we have been enabled to show to the wage workers the utter uselessness of their present form of trade unions, and do so consistently, with results which we feel has redounded to the credit of the party and toward the eventual cementing of the working class into a clearer idea of the meaning of class-conscious action and a recognition of the class struggle, all of which is necessary for the overthrow of capital.

Sections.—We issued charters to St. Thomas, Bradford, Winnipeg, all of which went unfulfilled, from various causes, but principally from the inactivity of the major portion of the members. We also found it necessary to twice rescind the charter of Hamilton. The first time because of some diplomatic action, on the part of E. K. Burns, in reference to some funds collected in that city for the Daily People Fund, and afterwards found to be in the possession of Section Toronto. We have since secured Section Toronto, for not having done its duty in this matter, which was certainly to have advised the N. E. C., and thus aided the chosen head of the party, to straighten out the matter, thereby keeping the organization and propaganda of the S. L. P. ever to the front. We are pleased to report that Section Hamilton is again in evidence, as there is also fair prospect of reorganizing both St. Thomas and Winnipeg.

Members At Large.—We have several tried and true comrades throughout the different sections of the country whom we keep in touch with and supply from time to time with leaflets, etc., for distribution and feel assured that they realize the necessity of overthrowing this system. They will be ready to complete proper organization when circumstances permit.

Legal Affairs.—In the fall of 1901, in the City of Hamilton, the speakers of the S. L. P. were arrested, which arrest caused a riot, 10,000 people being drawn together by the action of the police. At the trial which followed, Magistrate Jeffs found each \$30 and costs, but suspended payment on condition that the speakers cease speaking on the Gore. As the season for speaking was about over the party took no further action until the following May, when Section Hamilton chose Comrade Lockhart M. Gordon to again speak on the Gore and uphold the constitutional right of free speech. He was arrested and the same magistrate (Jeffs) sentenced him to 21 days hard labor in the common jail of Hamilton. It was there we learned all about the beauties of capitalist law.

In order to quash the conviction and have an opportunity to enter action for the arrest, we were compelled to allow our Comrade serve out his full sentence or, as an alternative, obtain a writ of Habeas Corpus, which would have taken about half the time of the Comrade's term; so we decided with the consent of Comrade Gordon, to follow the former course. In the meantime Comrade E. Roadhouse had returned to Hamilton and Section Hamilton placed both Roadhouse and Gordon in nomination for the Provincial House and pulled the magnificent vote of 700 for both. In the meantime, after Gordon's time had expired, we moved to quash the conviction and succeeded on June 6th.

Immediately after Comrade Gordon's release from jail, Section Hamilton again gave their consent to Roadhouse and Gordon to speak on the Gore and both were arrested. This time we engaged the best legal talent in Canada to defend them and at the trial it was pointed out to Magistrate Jeffs by our solicitor that

we would appeal from his decision in case of a conviction, therefore he sent the prisoners for trial at the December Sessions. They were found not guilty. This gave us all sum to agitate, due advantage of which was taken in the winter of 1902-3.

The Council of the City of Hamilton passed a special by-law to prohibit S. L. P. speakers and every other kind from using the public highway and, for reasons explained under the head of Sections, the party has never since moved to have it set aside, but we consider it is the duty of this convention to take action toward that end.

Party Press.—As a means of Socialist propaganda, we consider the Daily and Weekly People of New York City—the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and recognized by the last convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, as our official organ—as the best means for reaching the working class of Canada and cementing them together into a class conscious body for their own emancipation, that there is to-day printed in the English language. We wish to lay the financial problems of the Party Press before this convention, hoping that you will be able to assist with your advice and subscription list, and if necessary, sacrifice some of the coin of the realm to enable the management of the same to place it on a paying basis.

Organization.—We think that this convention should seriously consider a workable plan for the purpose of strengthening our organization throughout Canada.

The National Executive Committee Socialist Labor Party of Canada.
C. A. Weitzel, A. D. Forbes, A. C. Weber, I. W. Pearce, G. S. Bryce, J. W. Cragg, T. Maxwell, F. Hazelgrove, National Secretary.

Action of Convention on Report.
1. Convention decided to strike out the name of Section Toronto after hearing report of its delegates.

2. That this convention advises the N. E. C. to establish a special fund for the purpose of quashing the by-law of the City of Hamilton prohibiting free speech, and that as soon as one hundred dollars is on hand, they proceed with the case.

3. That we suggest to the N. E. C. of U. S. that they raise funds to advertise our Party Press in the best Capitalist papers and get out catchy posters for the different section to have same posted on dead walls and bill boards, each poster to be furnished free with said posters and to stand their own expense in having same posted in their localities.

4. Regarding the work of organization it was decided to advocate its extension through the upbuilding of the Party Press. See the above.

TOWARDS UNITY IN FRANCE.

"Le Socialiste" of October 30 makes the following official announcement from the Central Council of the "Socialist Party of France" (Guesdist-Vaillant) on the subject of unity with the "French Socialist Party" (Jaurésist):
"The Executive Commission of the Socialist Party of France, at its session of Tuesday, Oct. 25, has decided to forward to the French Socialist Party the following letter:

"Paris, October 25, 1904.
"To the Secretary of the French Socialist Party:
"Citizens:
"The Central Council of the Socialist Party of France has learned with joy that, determined as we ourselves are to put in practice the resolution of the International Congress of Amsterdam on the subject of unity, you have, like ourselves, moved in that direction and elected a committee of fifteen members.

"In order as rapidly as possible to give satisfaction to the wishes expressed by the whole International, we have this evening instructed our secretary to connect with the secretary of your party to the end that the committees appointed by the two factions that represented the French nationality at Amsterdam may agree upon preliminaries with the shortest possible delay so as to arrange for their participation in the unification of the other Socialist elements (autonomous organizations and federations).
"Expecting a prompt answer, receive our Socialist salutations.

"For the Central Council.
"Louis Dubreuilh, Secretary for the Interior.

"P. S.—The Central Council has decided that this letter be communicated to the International Socialist Bureau, and also to the other French organizations."

SECRETARIES OF STATE COMMITTEES.

The N. A. F. Committee is sending out matter pertaining to the committee's work, and S. E. C. secretaries will please be on the lookout for it and at once get to work and send the matter to the sections.
N. A. F. Committee.

GREAT CHANGES

Reflected in Conditions in Los Angeles—
A Living Index.

After an absence of seven months I returned to Los Angeles for a few days' visit and was again impressed with that well known truth: "A rolling stone gathers no moss." I apply it, however, in a different sense from the original, in that one who is continually moving over the face of the world capitalism never drops into that well-worn rut, oyster-like conservatism and moss-back hyssedness peculiar to those who stay in one place and come to accept things as a matter of course and unchangeable.

To one who has for his environment that of permanency in one town or locality comes the habit of looking upon this or that innovation as a matter of course and not, therefore, pregnant with greater ones which, in time, necessarily brings on revolution. Such reasoning is peculiar to the average American wage slave, and it is hard to upset such as is evidenced by their apparent indifference to the industrial changes that are continually going on before their very eyes in this strenuous world of capitalism. This cannot better be illustrated than by a description of conditions that now hold in Los Angeles as against twelve months ago.

When I first came to Los Angeles, some twelve months ago, there was only one female barber shop in the town that came under my observation and now there are dozens with from five to ten chairs each. One is met with legends like these on all sides: "Shave, five cents; haircut, ten cents; shampoo, ten cents; singe, ten cents," etc. Others read: "Shave, ten cents; haircut, fifteen cents," and some few "ten and twenty cents," but the latter is the rare exception. On Los Angeles street there reads one like this: "Shave, five cents; haircut, ten cents; no students allowed"; this shop is a man shop, too.

Up stairs, on the corner of Main and Second streets, there is a barber "college," where young women are taught the art of shaving and haircutting and they experiment on the penniless American sovereigns, of which Los Angeles can boast an abundance. There each day are gathered together that prototype of the Roman Proletaire to be slaughtered by the amateur female whisker artist, having for solace the knowledge that it comes free, in fact, their patronage is earnestly solicited and it sometimes makes me think of the practices of medical colleges of securing subjects, the difference is so slight.

It would be superfluous to add to any extent that the victims on leaving the college are well impressed with the usefulness of court plaster. The ordinary method of checking the flow of blood caused by razor cuts in vogue in most shops fails altogether in this latest inquisitorial, since the raw recruits in this new phase of "barbarism" are generally excited when they lay hands on the bustling visages as they lay gazing upwards, stoically awaiting the crisis. This may appear extravagant, but words fail to fitly describe such as I saw there; it partakes of both comedy and tragedy as seen to from different standpoints.

After having spent a certain length of time in the "college," the student moves to the five and ten cent shop, there to go through the graduating exercises and having done that they become full-fledged barbers. Each time one lady barber is finished a man barber is also "finished" for sure.

I went into a ten and twenty-five cent shop six months ago and there were five barbers; last week when I went there again there were two. Six months ago there was just across the street a large thirteen chair shop, fifteen and twenty-five cent. Now it is gone. At a shop on Spring street, there are seventeen chairs and six months ago it did a rushing business; now it looks funeral.

When one studiously and seriously applies his reason to such conditions that are developing all over the country, he can come to but on conclusion and that is the overthrow of such a system is imperative, that forces women into such trades, especially in view of the fact that capitalist ethics and morals makes of such unfortunate practically social outcasts. Young workmen go into these shops and think they are doing heroic stunts when they licentiously ogle these girls, who are also young workmen's sisters and only go there because the working class of this country are not intelligent to its interests. Were they, every woman's domain would be her own home and fireside, and not doers of men's work and playthings of every passerby who has the price of a shave.

Often times have I heard the boast made by some young workman of some illicit conquest and I was struck by their utter lack of common understanding that others, too, made similar boasts which might be a boomerang

to some other boaster. When the young American workman begins to seriously think on these lines he will see that the same conditions that degrade one girl will also degrade another and sooner or later it will knock at his own door; that every time a certain branch of industry is opened to woman labor the more universal will become her degradation and his as well, for there are only a certain number of jobs and there is always more job-hunters than jobs; for men alone much less the hundreds of thousands of women being added to the army of wage workers; that every time a woman industrial soldier enlists in the army of production is equal to the admission of one more; that every time a new machine takes the place of an old is equal to the same number of new Chinese for every man displaced by it; that with the industrial development of other countries, which has a working class used to a low standard of life, comes our own standard of living Chinward with all the misery and want that such implies; all because a few individuals, who own and control the natural and social wealth necessary to our happiness, wishing to continue the system, feed us on all kinds of mind poison which brings us under the thrall of their morals and their philosophy of the sacred rights of capitalist property, which are so minutely followed by us that we have unwittingly become a nation of slaves drunk with the belief that we are a nation of sovereigns, the free and the brave.

Los Angeles is but the living index of what must take place throughout the country, and 'Frisco promises to follow quickly in its wake, if the Citizens' Alliance threats to make this the dumping-ground of the unemployed of the East is carried out, as it appears through having their principal procurer travelling throughout the Atlantic States organizing regiments of strike breakers. I understand that their method of organization is somewhat similar to that of military formation.

Kangarooism, drunk with its large vote, is preparing to rush into an orgy of political speculation and hobnobbing with outside influences that is a sure precursor of its dissolution or absorption by the Bryan-Hearst-Watson Democratic "Labor," "Socialist" Farmer Party, whose grinning and be-fooling face is already peeping over the political horizon, to seize on the situation for another four years' frantic effort to save the rotting middle class.

Yours fraternally,
A 'Frisco Slave.

MODERN HERESY-HUNTERS

[From the November, 1904, "American Labor Union Journal"]

The A. L. U. Journal is in receipt of two letters from New York City in which the writers take us to task for publishing an advertisement of literature from the Socialist Labor Party. One of the correspondents thinks that it is not good policy. The national convention of the Socialist party, we might reply, did not think it good policy to offend the pure and simple and the many comrades, who are A. E. of L. men first and Socialists afterward, by taking an honest, straightforward stand on the pressing question of trades unionism. Indeed, the convention threw out the resolution which urged the working class to unite in industrial organization as a means necessary to fit them to take over the tools of industry in a collective ownership and administration. The rejection of that resolution amounted to a repudiation of one of the most vital principles of Socialism; for industrial solidarity is essential to, and must precede, political unity.

We do not understand why members of the Socialist party should consider an advertisement of the Socialist Labor Party an endorsement of that organization. The advertising columns of the American Labor Union Journal are open to any reputable advertiser. It would be just as reasonable to say that the advertisement of the Union Pacific Railway is an endorsement of that corporation. Every one who is familiar with the newspaper business knows that it is the law of the post office department that a newspaper must accept any advertisement, not immoral in tone, at its regular rates, even the advertisement of a competitor.

It is an evidence of narrow-mindedness on the part of Socialists to object to any advertisement of literature bearing on the class struggle. It is equivalent to saying that we are afraid to allow our comrades to read for themselves any books other than those which we prescribe for them.

The doom of any party will not be far off when it not only arrogates to itself the power of excommunication, but also adopts the worn-out medieval institution of an Index Expurgatorius of forbidden literature. To throttle freedom of discussion and of investigation is to play into the hands of capitalism, to foster fanaticism and economic heresies and to rivet more stoutly the gyves of ignorance upon the working class.

WATSON'S PLAN

I have found everywhere that the current was strong and deep in favor of Jeffersonian Democracy. I believe today that if all those who believe in that theory of Government could be united in harmonious political action, we could sweep the country.

Roosevelt's overwhelming majority was not so much due to the fact that our people believe in class legislation and the reign of special privilege. It was not by any means an endorsement of corporation tyranny or the greed of the trusts. Roosevelt's majority over Parker was due mainly to two things, one was the immense personal popularity of Mr. Roosevelt himself, and the other was the immense unpopularity of Mr. Cleveland's second Administration.

It was only when the old Cleveland combination compassed the defeat of Bryan and Hearst and dictated the nomination of Mr. Parker that the masses got the opportunity to vent upon a national candidate the intense hatred which they had been nursing for years against such men as Olney and Belmont and Carlisle and Cleveland himself.

My own plans for the future embrace a complete organization of the people along the lines of Jeffersonian Democracy, the re-establishment of reform papers, and a systematic propaganda of Jeffersonian principles, in order that in 1908 there shall be a party of genuine opposition to the Republican party and its present policies.

Mr. Bryan, while a great Democrat, is not the Democratic party. There are other distinguished Democrats who are yet to be heard from, and they may not endorse his Populist platform.

For the next four years the Democratic creed must remain what the St. Louis convention of 1904 made it, and the machinery of the party must remain in the hands of the men who now hold it. The air still rings with the eloquence with which Mr. Bryan endorsed the candidature of the St. Louis convention, spoke of him as the Moses of Democracy, spoke of Parker's ideals as his own ideals, and proclaimed the "sincerity" with which he was advocating both the platform and the nominee of 1904. Mr. Bryan himself will remain for four years as much bound by the action of the St. Louis convention as he was when he made his whirlwind trip through Indiana.

In short, the Democratic party presents this hopeless situation: The Bryanites cannot drive out the plutocratic element, the plutocratic element cannot drive out Mr. Bryan. They exhaust their strength with internal struggles, leaving the party where its enemies can always defeat it at the polls. There is this further weakness in the program of Mr. Bryan: The plutocratic element has shown that it can safely defy him and combat him although he is the nominee, whereas he submits to them when they put up a plutocratic nominee. From a party so hopelessly divided it is the rankest folly, in my judgment, to expect any reforms.

I would only be too glad to co-operate on parallel lines and honorable terms with any Jeffersonian Democrat like Mr. Bryan or Mr. Hearst or George Fred Williams to accomplish a purpose which is common to us all, but I believe that the best way to assure the final success of the reform movement is for us to build up a party of Jeffersonian Democracy on solid foundations where unity of purpose, and where, therefore, some hope of accomplishing that which we wish to accomplish can be reasonably entertained.

In the South there are peculiar reasons why the present policy of the Democratic leaders should be defeated and a better line of policy adopted. For the last twenty-five or thirty years the Democratic machine politicians have made that great section a mere tool in the hands of Wall street and a handful of Eastern Democrats, who have no purpose in common with us and who use the electoral vote of the solid South for their own selfish purposes. In this manner our Southern country, which is an empire in itself, has been made a mere province for a few great, financial magnates, who exploit it for their private gain without the slightest reference to the welfare of the Southern people. The situation is pitiable. The degradation of it finds expression in the phrase "The solid South would vote for a yellow dog on the Democratic ticket." As a Southern man, I am ashamed of such a state of affairs and resent it profoundly. If I can do anything toward accomplishing the political independence of my own people from this slavish servitude to a handful of Wall street politicians I consider it a duty to do so.

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THE IRREPRESSIBLE
CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

(Continued from page 2.)

boring classes, and that the former is the unrelenting enemy and oppressor of the latter."

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY IS HATEFUL TO CAPITALISTS.

Is it any wonder that the mine-owners quoted such an arraignment of the Western Federation of Miners with approval? It may strike the reader as being strange when he hears that the man who penned the editorial from which the foregoing question is taken is now looked upon by the men whom he attacked as the Moses who is to lead them out of the wilderness in which they are now astray. Class solidarity, even of so slight an instance as that of the miners coming to the assistance of their fellow-unionists in Colorado City, is to this man a hateful thing.

As concerns the charge of bossism brought against the Western Federation of Miners, it may be said that it has been flatly denied by the leaders of that organization.

That the mine-owners recognized a friend in Patterson is clear from the prominence given to his editorial.

When will the workers recognize a subtle and dangerous enemy in the man who would have them hold aloof from all political organizations—except those of which he is the boss?

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888 2,000
In 1892 31,537
In 1896 36,584
In 1900 34,791
In 1902 53,783

They enslave their children's children
who make compromise with sin.
—LOWELL.

A NEW TERM — "EXTERMINATED"

The New York "Independent" of November 17—the identical capitalist publication that pronounced "indecent" the Socialist Labor Party's Presidential candidate's statement that the S. L. P. "seeks control of the public powers in order to administer the affairs of the Government in the interest of their class"—now closes a review of the "Socialist vote" in which it gives as actual the initial and exaggerated returns of the "Socialist" party, and closes with this exultant sentence:

"The Socialist Labor Party has been practically exterminated in the recent election."

"Exterminated" is a new term; and yet it has a familiar sound, all the more coming from the quarter that it does. It recalls the language of the identical "Independent" when the same "Socialist" party was polling over 30,000 votes in Massachusetts, when it counted three members in the Legislature of that State, when it had at least two Mayors and a number of members in the municipal governments of Brockton and Haverhill;—and when the Socialist Labor Party's vote, small indeed, had been able to elect not a single candidate! In those days also the "Independent" all but "boomed" the S. P. editorially, and in specific language it spoke of the S. L. P. as having been wiped out. And yet, what do we see to-day? The towering Massachusetts S. P. vote took a header downward—so deep downward that it has probably lost its official standing; the three S. P. seats in the Legislature are wiped out; the S. P. Mayors belong to ancient history; its municipal governments are things of yesterday; and the S. L. P. the wiped out S. L. P. of Massachusetts stands with all its rights, unshaken,—let alone wiped out!

The present plight of the Massachusetts S. P. portrays in advance the stark future plight of the S. P. sky-rocket elsewhere in the late campaign; the S. P. sky-rocket elsewhere in the late campaign illumines the nature of the recent Massachusetts S. P. flare-up. No wonder the "Independents" seek to make the most they can of the present strawfire. They seek to make hay while the sun shines—turn the working class's attention to a will-o'-the-wisp, and away from the steady beacon of the S. L. P.

Yet all in vain—nor are they without misgivings on the futility of their efforts. The S. L. P. may, on the whole, have lost COUNTED votes outside of Massachusetts compared with the last Presidential counted poll. But, as in the instance of the S. P., the S. L. P. present vote, outside of Massachusetts, will be understood only by the light of the former vote in Massachusetts. S. L. P. education has proceeded effectively—votes, or no votes; and never will the fate of the S. L. P. depend upon capitalist election inspectors and returning boards.

A sound political idea, soundly poised, never is "exterminated". With its cause rooted in the reality of things, it has a hold on the understanding with a firmness of grip that nothing can shake. Storms may blow over its head, only to wear themselves out, never to bend or shatter it.

The extermination of the Socialist Labor Party will come only after the Capitalist System has been exterminated. Then will the S. L. P. disband with a globe-encircling cheer for the Socialist Republic, whose corner-stone it laid, whose rising structure it shielded, whose flag it kept unfurled, and to the end, battled against capitalism until final victory was wrung from the tightest clutches recorded in history that ever victory was wrung from—the hypocrite-brand Capitalist Class.

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GOOD-BYE, BRYAN!

He who has ears must have heard the rip in Mr. Bryan's plans to reorganise the Democracy. The Solid South was one of the pillars, if not the main one, on which Mr. Bryan's scheme leaned for support. And now the pillar has crumbled.

Of all the post-election forecasts the most plausible, probable and level-headed, is that which announces the building of a new party by the South. Leading Southern Senators and Representatives are said to be convening in Washington with that purpose in mind. They are tired of being an appendage to the Democratic party. They are more than tired. They are afraid. The announcement that the Republican administration is going to investigate the political status of the negro, is one to send the shivers down the backs of Mr. Bryan's Southern survivors of feudal lordism. The Southern "gentlemen" know that the Republican party now has it in its power to decimate the Southern representation in Congress. If the South disfranchises its negro population, its representation in Congress can, and it looks as if it will, be proportionally reduced. From the Northern Democrats, the South now knows it can not look for help. All that is left to it is to strike an attitude from which the Republican capitalists may expect support,—and sell that support for the promise of being left unmolested. That is the thought at bottom of the Southern move.

The new Southern party is to join neither the Democratic nor the Republican national convention. It is to hold its own national convention; nominate its own electors; and instruct them to vote for whatever presidential ticket suits the South best. The plan is a shrewd. It promises fair to lame the Republican arm, now raised against the South—but simultaneously it leaves Mr. Bryan's plans of organizing "an aggressive and progressive Democracy" out of the South and West a heap of ruins. It is as well. All observers of the times know that the South must be left out of all consideration as far as its furnishing tangible contingents to the social Revolution that is to emancipate the working class. The South will have to be reconquered by the North victorious in Socialism; as it was conquered a generation ago by the North victorious in Capitalism.

We bid Mr. Bryan good-bye!

"MODERN HERESY-HUNTERS"

Preparatory to the comments that will be due when the total votes will have been finally and officially reported, we reproduce elsewhere in these columns an article that appeared under the title "Modern Heresy-Hunters" in the "Journal," organ of the American Labor Union. "Heresy-hunting"—such was one of the slogans with which the A. F. of L. snobby interests, that cluster around the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation, initiated their campaign against the Socialist Labor Party. It is the slogan which more than any other in their repertoire they have never tired of repeating. The S. L. P. is a heresy-hunter, claimed they; it is tyrannous, they-ebbed far and wide; it suppresses the freedom of utterance, they yelled. And to the orchestration of these and similar howls they hitched on to the Demo Movement of the West and sought "freedom," as they claimed, in fact, however, sought to fasten upon others the shackles that the S. L. P. had cast off.

But murder will out. The article from the "American Labor Union Journal" throws a timely light on what there was and is in the howl. The element that denounced as "heresy-hunting" the conduct of The People for thrashing the A. F. of L. guild and other scabby practices, that element now stretches out its hands half ways across the country and seeks to exercise pressure upon a distant publication to suppress even the advertisement of Socialist Labor Party literature!

The "stop thief" erier has been caught red-handed. He has been caught in the very house that he has sought to defile with his practices. He has been caught by the element he has tried to dupe. The presumptive dupe has piloried the expectant dupe.

The article of the "A. L. U. Journal" deserves to be read carefully. It is an earnest that the discussion on the great issues, which the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation would throttle, will not be choked off. Although the "A. L. U. Journal" is in a camp opposed to the S. L. P., yet, for that very reason, it has earned well of the Movement for the stand it has taken against its New York City would-be muzzlers. None need fear the light but the criminal. The issues before the American people to-day are of the gravest. These issues must be intelligently discussed. For intelligent discussion two things are needed—first, full knowledge and freedom of expression; secondly, absence of bad-blood-producing calumny. The New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation elements have systematically violated these two cardinal principles. And what is worst, they have

violated them while falsely charging the S. L. P. with the very crimes that were peculiar to themselves alone—the real heresy-hunters themselves, they sought to fasten the charge upon the S. L. P.; and, never making an argument without first supplying it with a calumnious basis against the S. L. P., they have materially hindered intelligent discussion. They have been caught before this at the second; they are just caught at the first.

It was to be foreseen; it may now be confidently asserted—the scabby A. F. of L. elements that cluster around the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation—elements that are seeking to ply the prostitute's trade in the sacred temple of Labor; elements that, as the "A. L. U. Journal" justly characterizes them, "are A. F. of L. men first, and Socialists afterwards"—will not, shall not succeed in blanketing the intellect of the American Working Class; they will not, they shall not be allowed "to play into the hands of Capitalism, to foster fanaticism and economic heresies, and to rivet more stoutly the gyves of ignorance upon the working class."

So say we all—devoutly.

AND THEN — ?

Elsewhere in this issue will be found in full the declaration just issued by Thomas E. Watson as his first step towards the reorganization of a new party that shall "overthrow plutocracy." The first article in Mr. Watson's credo is the following:

"I believe to-day that if all those who believe in the Jeffersonian theory of Government could be united in harmonious political action, we could sweep the country."

Sure! And then — ?

The Anarchist has Jefferson for his patron saint. Many a saying of Jefferson on the theory of Government is quoted by the Anarchist as his ideal. The "Jeffersonian theory of Government" would suit the Anarchists.

The Single Taxer ever has Jefferson on his lips. There are passages from Jefferson that the devout Single Taxer will quote even in preference to Henry George.

The Greenbacker never thinks of starting an article, let alone an essay; least of all a book, without a full-mouthed, resonant quotation from Jefferson.

The Bryanite can simply not walk except on Jeffersonian crutches. He uses it crutches both to keep him from tumbling down, and to brain his adversaries.

Senator Newlands of Nevada, the silver mine owner and American representative of silver mine owning American heincooses married to European noblemen, is a passionate Jeffersonian.

The Ingersollians, or "Truth-Seekers Brigade" of anti-God luminaries may be as rough as they please on other deities, on Jefferson they are tender as the hedgehog on his charmer.

We need go no further. For the sake of simplification we may leave out the Socialists, who are ever ready to do the great Jefferson justice: But they may be left out of the present reckoning. The case is clear enough with the others. All of these, together with the "Municipal Ownershipists a la Glasgow" and the "Public Bathists" a la any old freak are Jeffersonians; they all believe in the "Jeffersonian theory of Government" (as each of them understands the thing); and unquestionably their numbers are such that they could "sweep the country." And then — ?

They would kick each other to pieces. The Anarchist's Jeffersonianism consists in no government whatever. He would immediately grab by the hair the Single Taxer who insists there shall be a government just strong enough to levy a single tax and prove George true; the Single Taxer will grab by the hair the Greenbacker who insists government shall be equipped exclusively with a printing press to turn out crisp greenbacks; the Greenbacker will grab by the hair the Ingersollian who holds happiness would reign on earth if only priests and parsons were done away with; the Ingersollian will grab by the hair with one hand the Bryanite and with the other Newlandian whose Jeffersonianism lies in going back to the days of the daddies; if there is one thing the Ingersollian detests it is the recollection of the "daddies." That smells of sulphur and brimstone to him. And so forth, and so on. Killeney and Donybrook would grow green with envy after Mr. Watson will have "swept the country" on a phrase.

"Sweeping the country" is certainly needed. Heavens know the country needs the broom badly. But what next? Unity of purpose and of policy are the bands needed to hold together the thousand wisps of the harmonious broom. Without such bands the broom will never sweep, or will scatter just when most needed. Nor can the unity of purpose and policy ever be encompassed except upon the sound basis furnished by economic development.

Until that day come, the day of such unity, the day when, whatever pet patron saint individuals may have, the

slogan, born of experience and matured in popular trials, will be "The Unconditional Surrender of the Capitalist Class!" "The Socialist Republic!"—until that day come all thoughts of "clean sweeps" will be purely chimerical. They will be chimerical as a means, they will be chimerical as an end.

The sweeping clean and then enjoying the fruits of victory is the boon proffered for Socialism alone.

SERVICEABLE, TO WHOM?

At the meeting of the Economic Club of Boston, held on the 16th instant, Mr. Edward A. Filene, one of the largest department store owners of that city came to the conclusion that "the Unions had come to stay" and proceeding from these premises he declared that what the employers should now do was "to render the Unions more serviceable."

More serviceable, to whom?

Do what employers might, they have failed in America to harness the Trades Union Movement to their own service. They have bribed leaders; through these they have corrupted wide layers of the rank and file, and clapped the blinkers of ignorance upon them. All that have the employers done, but never have they succeeded in that without which all their other success remained in danger of being overthrown. Never have they been able to snap the springs of the working class's instinctive sense of class. The class struggle has continued. It was inevitable that with that Socialist thought should progress. The Filenes realize the fact that the progress has taken place. So realizing, they see their previous schemes breaking down, and they now gather once more at the Economic Club to fix their fences. For the hundredth time they decide that the Union is so "good a thing" that it must be "helped."

Each such previous decision was an evidence that some previous scheme or other had failed and the flood was running in. The present scheme is to "render the Union serviceable" by stemming the inroads of Socialism—Mrs. Malaprop over again.

What the Filenes should do is dismiss their Gompers lieutenants. These have proved utterly futile. They have barked the errand for a while; they may have contributed to throw disrepute upon Unionism; they may have done all that, but they have failed in any permanent success. The agitation, education and propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party is taking effect. The American working class will not be sapped of its spirit. The Filenes should keep the cash with which they have been subsidizing their labor lieutenants. They will need it nearer home.

The organized efforts of the Working Class will not be rendered serviceable to the Capitalist Class.

Gompers continues to regard the average workman as stuffable. In his address at the opening of the American Federation of Labor convention at San Francisco, he argues that that body, in refusing to accept reduction of wages, had prevented the more acute phases of the "hard times," which would otherwise have developed. The truth of the matter is that the Federation, in such cases as those of the Illinois soft coal miners and the striking meat packers, was compelled to accept wage reductions after refusals to do so; while, in such cases as those presented in the suspension of work at the Harvester trust and Pullman plants at Chicago, the workers were starved into accepting wage cuts, without being given an opportunity to resist them. The workman who is intelligent will not be stuffed. The labor movement will not succeed as long as official deception is permitted. Success is only possible by looking facts in the face and acting accordingly.

At the recent convention of the Massachusetts State Branch American Federation of Labor, held at Lynn, the legislative committee, through its chairman Frank K. Foster, reported that it had offered 16 labor bills to the Legislature of 1904. Fifteen of these bills were not considered at all and one went through, but was vetoed by Governor Bates. Yet the pure and simple unionists, led by the fakir brigade, keep right on cringing before the legislative representatives of the capitalist class to ask for more of the labor legislation that they do not get. When will the blush of shame ever rise upon their faces?

Henry Brooks, his wife, and five children and two grandchildren are living in a tent pitched on the "Four Corners" in East Chester, because they can't find any landlord in the Bronx who will rent to them on account of the numerous small children. Brooks is said to be a well-to-do cabinetmaker. How capitalism does promote "the sanctity of the home and family!"

The eight-hour-day victory for the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado was dearly bought and fairly won. It now remains to be tested in actual operation.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

IX

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The adoption of the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution was the one act of importance done by the Amsterdam Congress. All the other of the many subjects on the order of business were, as Bebel pronounced them, trifles (Neben-sachen). Nevertheless, one of these trifles deserves special treatment. It is the "General Strike."

The strike is that question that, as much as any and more than so many others of the many sub-questions raised by the Labor Movement, incites dangerous lures. It is a topic so beset with lures that, on the one hand, it offers special opportunities to the demagogue and the "agent provocateur," while, on the other, it frequently threatens to throw the bona fide labor militant into dangerous proximity of thought with the out-and-out capitalist. Nothing short of calmest judgment can preserve the requisite balance of mind in the premises.

Whether great revolutions are considered in days when the battle field was the only court, the court of first and last resort, or whether they are considered since the days when the court of first resort has become the hustings,—at whatever period of social development great revolutions are considered, physical force has remained, down to the latest instance of recorded history, the final court where final judgment was ever pronounced. This circumstance has wrought a certain optical illusion in the popular mind; and the illusion, in turn, has reacted back and engendered at the opposite extreme what may be termed a peculiar mental malady. The optical illusion consists in presenting physical force—so prominent, because so noisy, a factor in the settlement of great issues—as a creative power; the opposite, the mental malady, consists in what Marx has designated in "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" as "Parliamentary Idiocy," meaning that abject fetich reverence for "Law," a malady that "fetters whosoever it infects" to an imaginary world, and robs them of all sense, all remembrance, all understanding of the rude outside world. Neither physical force nor the ballot is a creative power. They are methods, successive methods, at that, of the real creative power. The four latest and leading events in modern and capitalist history are instances in point.

When capitalist interests had engendered in Great Britain a capitalist class, and this class felt hampered by the existing feudal institutions of the land, an inevitable social revolution designed itself upon the canvas of British history. The previous revolutions of the land resorted forthwith to physical force. Not this. The times had changed. The first field of encounter now was the hustings. There the preliminary battles were fought, and there the Revolution won. With the election of the Hampdens and the Pym to the Parliament that bearded Charles I., capitalism triumphed. That is true. But true also it is that the triumph was not final. The original court of first and last resort now became the court of ultimate appeal. Thither, to the court of physical force, the party aggrieved below took its case. Strokes thereupon arbitrated the issue. Physical force confirmed the verdict.

It was likewise with the subsequent Revolution in America. The issue at stake was to surrender or to confirm the feudal trammels to capitalist development. That issue was first taken to the hustings. Tory and Patriot candidates were the pleaders. The Revolution won. With the election of the Continental Congress capitalism triumphed; but, again, only in the court of first resort. Again the aggrieved party "appealed." The court of last resort entered final judgment at Yorktown. Not until then was the case settled.

It was likewise in France in the instance of what is known as the French Revolution, but which again was the revolution of capitalism against feudalism. The issue was fought out at the hustings. When the States General were returned elected with a bourgeois Third Estate triumphant over the noble and clerical candidates who contested the bourgeoisie seats, the Revolution obtained judgment in the lower court. French feudalism "appealed," and the court of last resort confirmed the judgment of the court below.

Finally in our own conflict over slavery, that navel-string of feudalism that

still remained to be cut, the case was first conducted at the hustings. The election of Lincoln was the title of the verdict in the lower court; Appomattox was the title of the verdict with which the court of last resort finally settled the issue.

In all of these instances the ballot performed an essential, though not a complete mission; in all of them physical force filled an important, though not an all-sufficient role. Neither the "ballot" nor "physical force" was found to be enough. They were found to be supplemental to each other, but supplemental as methods only. The creative power lay in neither. It was found to lie back of both—in the pre-requisite work of Agitation, Education and Organization, the three of which elements combined imply clarification as to purpose, unity as to policy.

The strike spells "physical force." As such it is neither a creative power, nor yet, at the modern stage of civilization, the all-sufficient method that physical force once was. It is not even a first, at best it can only be a crowning method. The test applicable to the Strike—as a partial manifestation—is preeminently applicable to the Strike—as a general manifestation. The partial strike may be a skirmish, and skirmishes may be lost without the loss being fatal; the general strike—aimed at without regard to the principles established by modern experience as applicable to modern exigencies—is a general rout, and that is fatal. The advocates of the "General Strike" incur a double error: they keep in mind only the second court, wholly oblivious of the first; furthermore, they overlook the important fact that, not the Revolution, but the Reaction ever is the appellant in the second court, the initiator de facto of physical force. So long as a Revolution is not ripe enough to triumph in the court of first resort, it is barred from the second. The posture of the advocates of the "General Strike" is obviously archaic. On the other hand, succumbing to what Marx termed "Parliamentary Idiocy," there are those who totally reject the General Strike, their mental horizon is bounded by the ballot: as a rule they are people who see in the Trades Union only a temporary makeshift; they do not recognize in it the "reserve army" form of the Revolution that, ten to one, as taught us by modern history, will have to march upon the field of last resort, summoned thither by the Usurper, defeated in the court below.

The question of the General Strike was discussed only by and before what in the previous article of this serial, "August Bebel," I termed the "rump Congress." The bulk of the delegates were at the great committee on International Political Attitude, or "doing the town." I heard only the fog end of the discussion, on Thursday afternoon, after the Committee on International Political Attitude had concluded its labors. The S. L. P. gave its vote against the Alleanist proposition, which was cast in the mold designated above as "archaic," and voted with the majority for the Holland proposition, which, although not as precise, in some respects, as the proposition presented by the Socialist Party of France, was free from Alleanism and gathered the support of the bulk of the Congress. For the reasons stated above the discussion on the General Strike was spiritless at the Congress. Nevertheless, seeing that the principles which prevailed on the subject were those that found strongest expression at the national convention of the Socialist Party of France, held in Lille during the week just preceding the Amsterdam Congress, and that it was my privilege to assist at the Lille session from the beginning to the end, snatches of the discussion there are not out of place in this report—all the more seeing that almost all the delegates at Lille were also delegates at Amsterdam. The arguments of four of the speakers will be of special interest in America.

Lafargue used an illustration taken from America to clinch his point. "Who is it," he asked, "that has it in his power to bring about a general cessation of work? Is it the workman or the capitalist? Look to America where these questions turn up on gigantic scales. When eight years ago, Bryan threatened to be elected President, what was the confident threat made to the working class by the Trust magnates? It was this: 'If Bryan is elected we shall shut down!' Under present circumstances, it is the capitalist who has the power and may also have an interest in bringing about a general strike. The workman can only be the loser."

Guesde made on the occasion two speeches. The second supplemented the first. It was an analytical review of the development of the notion of the General Strike. He traced its source to a resolution adopted by an old "radical" body in France. With much intellectual ac-



BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening.

UNCLE SAM—What makes you think he was ridiculous?

B. J.—He was espousing the rights of the working class.

U. S.—Is that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why certainly. It is ridiculous in view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery—

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you first to agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinese.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinese?

B. J.—But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pigtail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are talking nonsense; you are off your base.

U. S.—But you will agree that if my premises were right my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinese would be right too, wouldn't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they ain't.

U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work" and economy to place a man in comfort were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you were a Heathen Chinese.

B. J.—Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny.

U. S.—Every one of them. It is no true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in an measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman.

B. J.—Hem; well—hem—

U. S.—Stuck? Well, proceed on his "immorality."

B. J.—Well; hem—well—

U. S.—Stuck again? Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem; hem. Well—

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now see here. Even the lying census report don't allow the average workingman over \$1 a day from year end to year end. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job; the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is the result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery, and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from.

If economy were a wealth producer then the workers would be millionaires and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

(Continued on page 5)

CORRESPONDENCE

(CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.)

ORGANIZATION THE ONLY TRUE CRITERION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Regarding the last election and the present outlook, I believe every member of the Socialist Labor Party understands them fully, and will continue to wage the battle more determinedly than ever before. It has been clearly demonstrated beyond a doubt to all those that still retained it, that the feeling that the ballot is or was a criterion of progress, has been eliminated, and now the work of organization—the only true criterion—will truly begin.

The results of the election is no surprise to me. Why? Because in every State where Socialist Labor Party agitation was carried on (and it was carried on in more States at one time than ever before), each and every voice that went up rang out clearly and unmistakably as one man, uttering no uncertain sounds and no discords. This was the slogan—"The Socialist Labor Party is not after your votes. It does not want them, unless you know what it wants. We are watching on the walls, giving the danger signal, crying out, 'Organize! Organize! The battle is now on,' not failing to explain in detail what we meant thereby.

Never before in the history of this country was such a campaign waged. Thousands have been reached, who were never reached before, and the Socialist Labor Party is more widely known, but how could we, under the policy pursued, expect votes? Every man who voted for the Socialist Labor Party, after such a system of agitation, certainly knew what he was doing.

We can count on him, but I doubt if the authorities will count him. We won't blame him, for few of such votes will be credited to us. It is well it is so, for were it otherwise then some will still have an unreasonable faith in the ballot alone.

In this State, the Socialist vote, regardless of party, has been reported as Debs' vote. And such a splitting of tickets was never known before. This county is not through counting the split tickets at this writing. It was reported that, in this township, Debs received nearly 100 votes. Nearly all of them were split. I dare say that if the truth was known, that of the 75,000 Debs' vote (which tumbled from 150,000, as at first reported), not 25,000 are straight votes. Take our straight votes away from their count and the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, would fall short of attaining official standing. To my knowledge, not a single watcher for the Socialist Labor Party was at the polls; hence it was an easy matter to fix us.

There is a task before us greater than what we have passed through. The comrades will find me up and doing, as soon as I am again at work and, re-spirited from the physical strain of the campaign. Yours for Socialism,

W. W. Cox,
Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 14.

AS TO THE LABEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the present campaign I have frequently been questioned by union men as to why the S. L. P. does not use the union label on its literature and papers. I have always answered that we omit the label chiefly because the unions have permitted it to become a capitalist device for selling goods, and because it is not an infallible sign that the workers got even "decent wages." This reply is not satisfactory to the men I have met, most of whom are friendly to the idea of Socialism, and will vote the Debs ticket, mainly, I think, because of this union label matter. They say: "If you employ union printers, you should use the union label to show that your work is not done by non-union or scab labor. If your S. T. & L. A. is a union of honest men and your printing is done by its members, why don't you use its label? Are you ashamed to proclaim to the world that your work is not done by scabs?"

Now, I wish you would print this letter and append a straightforward answer to it, in language so plain that members of the S. L. P. can clip the article and keep it for the benefit of their pipe and simple friends, who might thereby be induced to read our literature and see that we have the only genuine working class party in America.

T. J. Tanner,
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 5.

[The gist of the question turns upon the point of the answer, quoted above as given by friends of the label idea. They are quoted as saying: "If you employ union printers, you should use the union label to show that your work is not done by non-union or scab labor. If your S. T. & L. A. is a union of honest men and your printing is done by its

members, why don't you use its label? Are you ashamed to proclaim to the world that your work is not done by scabs?"

In the first place, THE S. T. & L. A. HAS NO LABEL. It once had one. It deliberately discarded the same at the Hartford convention. The label was discarded upon the argument that the label was one of the levers which insensibly switched a Trades Union from the class struggle plane, on which alone it can be true to working class interests, on to the "Mutuality of Interests between Capital and Labor" plane, on which the line of the class struggle is blurred to the inevitable ultimate injury of the working class. The instances proving the point were overwhelming. They showed how the label first becomes a protection to the employer's goods; how, from that, it is gradually used by the employer in competition with others of the trade; how presently it serves to place members of the Union on the employer's pensionary list, by sending them over the country to advertise that particular employer's goods as "Union Label Goods"; how from that the label insensibly becomes a tool in the employer's hands in that, tempted by the revenues which the label furnishes the Union, the Union officers will lend themselves to the employer as a means to place a competing employer at a disadvantage by refusing him the label. Finally, it was shown how by these easy gradations the label turns into a means of grave injury to the working class: it prevents the full organization of the trade as a necessary consequence or preliminary to refusing the label to an employer's competitor—a striking illustration of which was lately documentarily furnished in the instance of the Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; and secondly it debauches the Union officers engaged in such practices. Through them it debauches the Union itself; takes the Union out of the category of a bona fide Labor organization, whose duty it is to consolidate the working class, and throws the Union into the category of a guild. These and scores of similar arguments settled the question. The S. T. & L. A. abolished its own label. The S. T. & L. A. having done so, and justly too, by what process of reasoning can the S. L. P. or the S. L. P. man indulge in the display of the very labels that furnished the arguments for the S. T. & L. A. to abolish its own?

The label, at best, is a delusion. In very few cases does it really help the men, and what is gained there is more than lost by the loss of the general principle. It is, consequently, not because we are ashamed to proclaim to the world that our work is done under the best labor conditions possible, that we use no label even when we employ a Union that deals in the article. We use no label because by the light of our knowledge, to use the label is to encourage a delusion on the whole gravely harmful to Labor—and the S. L. P., which, while it does not understate, neither overstates the vote, holds that, not by fomenting delusion, but sober facts can the working class be emancipated.—ED. DAILY PEOPLE.]

THE UNDAUNTED S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The comrades here are not daunted by the results of the election. They stand as firmly as ever for the Socialist Labor Party. Whatever the vote may show, whether we lose or gain, the Socialist Labor Party is the only bona fide movement of the working class. A half million, or any number of million, votes for Debs does not alter the fact; on the contrary, it makes confusion more confused, and our task and duty greater.

It looks now as if the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party had already met its Waterloo, in the big vote polled. Without an official press, without the means of uniting the bodies represented in it, and securing a united expression throughout the country, it will become a prey to the capitalist press. There will now be a large influx of capitalist papers publishing radical articles—articles on State Socialism of the sugar-coated pernicious kind—to meet the public demand, and the small papers, run by the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, will be crowded to the wall, and only the Daily People will be left to sound the keynote and bring the movement back to correct principles and tactics. All hail the Daily and Weekly People, and join in their support with renewed energy.

I think I am safe in assuming that the intelligence of the half million of votes cast for Debs is favorably represented by his adherents in Local Columbus. A meeting held by this local on November 6 will describe them (we attended it, after our meeting, which was held in the

same building).

A lawyer and theosophist named Bachman addressed the meeting. The kernel of his address was the socializing of industry through the establishment of competing industries to those now held by the capitalist class. The capitalists will find out, through this method, that they cannot compete with Uncle Sam. We will then appraise the capitalists' property and buy them out, giving them a fair price. Thus we will have a peaceful revolution.

The paper presented a vital picture of every department in operation, including the courts. At its conclusion, the speaker was vigorously applauded, and arrangements were enthusiastically made to publish it.

Other business being called for we promptly left, reflecting upon the character of the men who were to flock to the standard of Debs two days later.

We held two or three meetings a week here. We had Comrade Frank A. Bohn, our State organizer, here one week, holding meetings every night. Our candidate for President, Charles H. Corrigan, spoke once to a good-sized audience. Some of the seed sown took root. Our vote, as reported in the press, is 135 for Corrigan, a gain over last year of seventy-five per cent.

Our policy, in regard to the Weekly People, will be, to have bundles of five and ten sent by the section to comrades who can use them. Seven comrades are already receiving such bundles. If this policy is generally adopted, it seems as if the work during the winter would progress, and the Party press be put on a good basis within a short time.

As for our section, it is solid and growing. Two good German members were added at our last meeting. Others will join at the next meeting.

Oscar Freer,
Columbus, O., Nov. 13.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PUT IN GOOD WORK AND MAKE IT TELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The election is over, an election which, looked at from the viewpoint of the changes it will bring about, marks an epoch in the political history of our country. The Democratic party, such as it was, is dead. The attempt to make of it a close imitation of the Republican party was smashed at the polls on November 8. The ultra-capitalist Republican party is in full control and will be responsible for good and bad times, and, incidentally, for the weather and the crops. Thus a situation is created which compels a realignment of the political forces of the country and we may take it for granted that stirring times are ahead.

Never before, since a Socialist movement has existed in America, has the time been so propitious for active work, work that will tell and that is bound to meet with success. The Socialist Labor Party has lost some votes, but what of it? No one in the Socialist Labor Party seems to care, for all I have been able to find out. They all seem to realize that the situation that now confronts the Party offers infinitely greater opportunities for agitation than any we have ever faced. We shall find the minds of men open for argument and we shall find them eager for just the information we have to impart. The capitalist class, drunk with success, will sail in and Parryize, and if need be, Coloradoize the working class, confident that the complete possession of political power, with an "open shop" President at the head of the machine, will enable it to ride roughshod over any effort of the workers to check exploitation by means of their unions. A revamped Democracy, with a bagful of middle class and semi-state socialist nostrums, will come to the front. But betwixt and between all, the irrepressible class struggle will also come to the front more markedly than ever.

How easy it must be in such times to spread the press and the literature of the Socialist Labor Party? How easy it must be to secure new members and build up our organized force when men at almost every step will be confronted with the proof of every statement that our speakers, our press and our literature have made. Now is the time to put in good work and make it tell. Roll up subscribers for the Daily People; push the Party's Labor News Company literature; look for the timber that will make good S. L. P. men and enroll them in the organization. S. L. P. New York, Nov. 13.

A GRATIFYING SPECTACLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is, to say the least, gratifying to note the clear and optimistic opinions expressed by the members of the Socialist Labor Party in regard to the results of the election and the present situation. It is the opinion of the members with whom I have come in contact, that the work cut out for the party at present is the building up of a solid organization, wherever possible.

Now, this constructive work cannot be accomplished by simply holding

ty minute speeches on a street corner or a ten minute talk from off the tail of a cart. We must begin at once. Therefore no hibernating. To-day we must begin to construct the foundation of our ultimate success by endeavoring to obtain subscribers to our party papers and holding lectures where and whenever possible.

I would say, do not become discouraged because you may not have a large attendance at these lectures. We shall gain more and better members from a small, but thinking audience than from a crowd of persons who have not as yet blown the cobwebs from their brains. My services as a speaker are at the command of the Party.

E. F. Wegener,
108 Berry street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
November 15.

WHO FRANK JORDAN IS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Noticing in last Sunday's People an inquiry as to the record of a certain Frank or Franklin Jordan, I wish to state that the individual in question is the identical gentleman of "now Frank, up and at them" fame, the aide-de-camp of Eberle et al., sent out by the "logical centre" of Pittsburgh to sway the sections throughout the country in favor of that ill-fated uprising of the "intellectuals" which has now taken its place in history with other similar abortive revolts and become known as the "Kangiel episode."

Trusting this will be of some service to your inquirer, I am,
Fraternally yours,

J. A. Stromquist,
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 11.

CAMPAIGN OVER, WORK OF PARTY PRESS IS NOW IN ORDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find money order for \$5.00 in payment of five yearly subscription postal cards for the Weekly People, and ten half-yearly. Campaign being over, we now hope to be able to devote a little more time to securing subscriptions for our party press. Socialism forever!

A. Roemhild,
Winona, Minn., Nov. 8.

GETTING TOGETHER IN PITTSBURGH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—So that the comrades throughout the country may know that the Socialist Labor Party is alive in this neck of the woods, I take this opportunity to let them know that Corrigan, the little giant, was here and met with great success. On all sides praise is heard for Corrigan.

Our first shot was fired at Carnegie Hall, Braddock, on Saturday evening. We had a good-sized crowd. Republicans who had heard Pennypacker and Dahlis said Corrigan was way ahead of anything that the old parties trot out. Several men who heard Debs at Pittsburgh, say Corrigan is way ahead of him in every way. They are now getting ready to become party members. To say the least we are more than pleased with our Braddock meeting.

Our next shot was fired at Odd Fellows Hall, at South Side, Pittsburgh. Here a poor Kangaroo made a fool of himself. He came with a copy of "The Worker," and was going to do up Corrigan. Corrigan settled his false statements, to the satisfaction of the crowd. All questions were answered.

To the credit of many of the former members of Section A-McPheny, who went out with the "logical centre," let it be said that they hired and paid for the hall where Corrigan spoke. They are more than pleased with their investment. We will soon have a good movement of the working class in this county again.

Our next meeting was held at Wilmerding, where one of the audience asked "What Is the Difference?" and was answered. This meeting was also a success.

All in all, Corrigan's visit will do much good for our organization, regardless of the vote cast for him.

E. R. M.,
Braddock, Pa., Nov. 10.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received during the week ending with November 19, the following amounts:
Wash. S. E. C., one-third on list 445, Seattle \$3.00
J. Flynn, Tacoma, Wash., per R. McDonald 50
New York S. E. C., one-third on list 344, Westchester County 1.02
Section Cincinnati, O., per Cox 2.00
Ohio S. E. C., on account lists 1.00

Total \$7.52
Previously acknowledged \$1,006.12

Grand total \$1,013.64
Note—State Committees, Sections and individuals, having in their possession lists for the National Campaign Fund are urged to return the same without delay, regardless of whether the lists have been in circulation or not. Every list sent out from this office must be accounted for.

Henry Kahn, National Secretary.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

A. S. A., DENVER, COLO.—First—The leading persons represented in the "Flash-Lights" on the Amsterdam Congress are literary men.

Second, third and fourth—Understanding the word "intellectuals" by the contrast in which you put it with "proletarians," our impression is that the majority of the delegates at Amsterdam were "intellectuals" or "mixed intellectual and proletarian." But that is only an impression. We had and have no means to ascertain with accuracy.

Fifth—Both reliable history and S. L. P. literature explain quite clearly the Plebeian status in Rome. The Plebeian was not a class. There were Plebeians who belonged to the same economic class as the Patricians in so far as they were exploiters of labor. Other Plebeians were "wage slaves," speaking generally. The point is exhaustively and accurately explained in the first page of the S. L. P. pamphlet, "Two Pages from Roman History." Get it; read it.

Sixth—The Helots of Sparta were many a degree below serfs, or slaves; they were cattle, human cattle. Read Plutarch's Life of Lycurgus. The Helot's status is there given. Compare that with the Plebeian status as given in the "Two Pages from Roman History." The Plebeian was never a Helot.

D. L., NEW YORK.—Your Volkszeitung Corporation did it? Go away! Your Volkszeitung Corporation is a fly on the wheel. What "did it" was Debs' popularity plus the favorable juncture. Your Volkszeitung Corporation, standing on its own, unaided feet, would have fallen far below the S. L. P. vote in this city—and will yet. It joined Debs, and thereby ate crow—hoping for the impossible, to smash the S. L. P. But "votes" don't kill a sound organization. The S. L. P. will go on the ballot. You will see it henceforth, as before. Put cracked ice on your head—and pad it; you will feel again and again the hammer-blows ringing on it.

T. C., NEW YORK.—In Massachusetts, as in New York, official standing goes by the votes polled for Governor. The S. P. vote has fallen below the requisite percentage, according to appearances. If it did it has ceased to be an official party, because it neither has the requisite percentage, nor does it come within the provision of having polled 1,000 during the preceding five consecutive years. The S. L. P. is safe on that point in Massachusetts. How it is in this State we do not yet know. Nor do we bother. The S. L. P.'s fate is not in the hands of capitalist election returns.

D. A. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Berlin Vorwarts of the 8th of this month announces that at the previous elections in Italy twenty-six Socialists were elected. The same number (though not all the same men) was elected this time, including Turati and Deifico. At the previous election only nine Socialists could enter the lists on the supplemental elections; this year twenty-nine are entitled thereto. Many of these will be returned at the head of the polls. The crowing in the clipping from the capitalist press is unfounded.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, WORCESTER, MASS.—To save you the mortification of exposing your identity you are addressed as above. Your article is rejected. We are glad to see the collapse of the Massachusetts S. P., but leave to them the vileness of attack. Always remember that a good cause is not for a day. The morrow comes. The S. L. P. must not, on that morrow, have any smut to wipe from its sword. Hit hard, but be not vile. Valor does not mean vileness. For the rest we thank you for the information that you are no S. L. P. man.

J. S., DETROIT, MICH.—Correspondents have before this been told that they must not expect private answers. The force in this office is too small for that. The official figures that you desire will be published when they are in. They are not yet known.

D. F. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Just make the following investigation and comparison. What books, what agitation and educational work did the Volkszeitung Corporation bring out during these five years? Not one! It used all its energies in private committee work to slander the S. L. P. Compare that with the educational work done by this establishment. Ours is a long aim. We shall yet bring down the bird of capitalism and all its kindred spirits.

B. McC., MANCHESTER, VA.—Don't despair of the wage slave who seems indifferent at the Southern capitalist's outrage of disfranchisement. If you read

"The Pilgrim's Shell" you will have noticed how sparks flew from elements least expected to indulge in the aspiration for freedom.

W. W., NEW YORK.—Wherever the sign is seen it is a bad symptom. He who stands upon a sound principle with its roots in the reality of things will never feel "sore" at defeat. He knows that victory is certain whatever may happen now. Hence, the S. L. P. men are not sore. They can and do face events with imperturbable spirit.

W. H. S., CINCINNATI, O.—The article was published in the Daily of October 26, under the title "Fruitful Agitation in Ohio." It was not in the following Weekly for want of space.

J. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Donnelly's "Caesar's Column" was one of two counter-blasts to Bellamy's "Looking Backward." The other counter-blast was by Morris; it was entitled "News From No-where." Donnelly's was from the Greenbacker, Morris' from the Communist-Anarchist's viewpoint. Each of the two books had a good deal of sense. Donnelly's no doubt pictured a threatened possibility. The Caesar in Donnelly's book is not an impossible thing to see rise any day. There is also to-day a danger of a Massaniello springing up. S. L. P. education is all the more necessary. Every event proves the necessity of the "narrow" S. L. P. system of organization.

T. V., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young man, you will live to see the day when the New York Kangaroos will be scabbing it upon their S. P. fellow-members in the A. L. U.

D. J. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The article in which the Volkszeitung suggested that the workmen should rather vote for a capitalist candidate than for the S. L. P., was an editorial in the Tuesday, September 9, 1902 issue of the Volkszeitung. The S. D. P. candidate for Governor was Hanford, the S. L. P.'s was De Leon. The specific passage was this: "should they, the workmen, for some reason or other, not wish to vote for Hanford, they should in no event vote for De Leon."

B. E., RED WING, MINN.—Shall endeavor to find the matter if it has been preserved.

E. W., ST. CHARLES, MO.—First take up and read the pamphlet, "What Means This Strike," then read the others in the succession that you mention.

L. C., ALBANY, N. Y.—So long as the S. L. P., small numerically, was confronted with merely an overtopping capitalist might, it mattered not. The road was easy. It was also easy when there rose the Populist wave. It is now different. The Debs wave talks Socialism; it frequently utters S. L. P. literature; it believes itself Socialist. Under such circumstances the helm of the S. L. P. must be held with extra firmness. With malice toward none, with charity for all, and yet with all the firmness that the occasion requires, to save the American Movement from a Commune Disaster, or from a Massaniello fiasco, the S. L. P. must fulfill its mission. The Debs vote is not without cheering features; we shall touch on that next week; nevertheless it is essentially a sand-hill. There is no organization back of it. There can be none. The elements are too heterogeneous. It is merely a coalition and a demonstration. The S. L. P. will guard against being swallowed up by sand-spouts.

L. P., LYNN, MASS.—There is nothing "locally American" in the word "radical." It is a loose word when used as a noun. Radicals may mean anything and everything. Seeing you seem to object to giving a concrete definition of the special thing you have in mind, we shall try you from another side. We shall define the term by an illustration. "By radicals in the series of questions is meant men and women who elect to live in promiscuity." That is a concrete illustration that might serve to define at least one of the radicals you have in mind. Do you accept the illustration as such a definition? If you say you do, or if you furnish us with some other defamatory illustration you will be answered point blank.

B. P. R., FITCHBURG, MASS.—You will have to learn what others have learned before this—the S. L. P. counts neither its own nor the enemy's numbers. The S. L. P. is no primary grade in arithmetic.

A. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Can

FLASH-LIGHTS FROM THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

(Continued on page four.)

man he proved that the idea was born of and ever has been accompanied with that false conception of the Labor Movement that denied its essentially political character.

Osmin, a delegate from Anbe, summed up the attitude of the General Strike supporters who seemed to be mainly Parisians, with a neat and satirical epigram "Henry IV," said he, "wishing to captivate Paris, the good will of the people of Paris, said: 'Paris is well worth a mass', and he turned Catholic. It looks to me that there are people here, who, wishing to captivate the good will of some Parisian folks, hold that 'Paris is well worth a General Strike resolution!'"

Finally, a delegate from Paris, Chauvin, and one-time deputy in the Chambers, made a speech that, despite its being rendered in French, and despite the locality, rendered it difficult for me to keep in mind that I was in France, not in America; that the occasion was a convention of French Socialists, not of the Socialist Labor Party; and that the speaker was a member of the Socialist Party of France, not a member of my own Party. Chauvin's arguments were S. L. P. up to the hilt. Said he in substance: "The General Strike is an alluring notion. No doubt the chimera sticks in the heads of many a workman. Quite possible it is even popular in the shops. What of it? Is that a reason for us to yield to delusion? Quite possible we may, if we did, ingratiate ourselves with workmen, who now look upon us with disfavour, if not suspicion. But is 'ingratiation' our mission? Is our mission not rather 'Education'? A policy of 'ingratiation' looks to the immediate present at the sacrifice of the future. The policy of 'Education' looks to the important future at the sacrifice of the present. By echoing the errors of the masses of the working class we may ingratiate ourselves with them TO-DAY. But what of the MORROW, when bitter experience will have taught them that we were no wiser than they? Aye, when they will learn that all the while we knew better, and yet acted contrary to our own better knowledge? They will then execrate us; and we would deserve their execration. Not the echoing of our fellow wage-slaves' errors is our task. Such a task is easy. Ours is the task of uprooting their errors. The more strongly rooted, all the more imperative is our duty to set our faces against such errors. That renders our task arduous (penible), you will say. Yes, arduous indeed, for the present; easy later on. The opposite policy, on the contrary, renders our task easy for the present—aye, so very easy!—but how about the future? The crop of thorns that we would thus have ourselves raised would tear our flesh to pieces!"—Obviously Socialist theory and practice are the fruit of conditions. Similar conditions produce similar fruit. The thoughts of the militant Socialist are one wherever he be.

Chauvin is a hair-dresser by occupation. He is a man of middle age, nervy, spare, of comely features, modest and serious. His gestures, when he speaks, are American; they are well under control and emphatic. No how against him intimidates the man: its only effect is to intensify the lines on his face. When his words arouse opposition, his favorite gesture is to stretch out his right arm with the palm of his hand out; and he proceeds unperturbed. When the day of reckoning comes, the French capitalist class will have to reckon with Chauvin.

You let us keep the documents. Would like to use them some time. The idea that De Leon is a boss because "he does so much work," is a brand new light on "bossism"; it is also a light on the gentleman who uses the term.

J. H. E., CAMBRIDGE, MINN.; S. W. P. & CO., LONDON, ENG.; W. W. C. COLLINSVILLE, ILL.; H. A. N., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. T. McC., PITTSBURG, L. M. P., FALL RIVER, MASS.; G. A. LOS ANGELES, CAL.; F. DAYTON O.; M. T. B., BOSTON, MASS.; S. M. PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. B. CHILLI COFFE, O.; C. L. L., FRANKLIN, IND. O. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; N. D. G., PUEBLO, COLO.; H. N., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.; E. S. P., LOUISVILLE, KY.; R. Y., MARION, IND.; T. F. S., NEWBURG, N. Y.; G. A., WATER TOWN, N. Y.; R. MAYVILLE, N. Y.; T. T. A., ABILENE, TEX.; R. A., CLINTON, IA.; D. E. R., ST. LOUIS, MO.; A. B., LEONISTON, MASS.; L. F., ROANOKE, VA.; G. G., BOSTON, MASS.; I. F. W., CHICAGO, ILL.; Y. W. A., WATERBURY, CT.; J. D. NEW YORK; W. F., ALLEGHENY, PA.; W. A., UTICA, N. Y.; T. McD., LIVERPOOL, ENG.; L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; R. M., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; O. S. T., OAKLAND, CAL.; W. B., BUTTE, CAL.; D. C. T., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. C. TROY, N. Y.—Matter received

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The general vote on the new constitution of the Socialist Labor Party having been concluded, the returns show that the new form of organization of the National Executive Committee has been adopted. The constitution provides that the new National Executive Committee shall meet on the first Sunday of the months of January and July, respectively, and the first meeting would therefore have to take place on Sunday, January 1, 1905. The committee will consist of one member from every State organized with a State Executive Committee, such member to be chosen by a general vote of the members of the Party in his respective State.

This being so, the State Executive Committee will forthwith proceed to take steps toward the election of such members by calling for nominations and submitting these to a vote, closing the vote in such time as to permit the attendance of the members elected on the date mentioned.

Section 3, of Article V, of the new constitution provides that every candidate, before his name is submitted to a general vote, shall sign a pledge to support the Party, etc. For the purpose of facilitating matters, and for the further purpose of introducing uniformity of procedure, we herewith give the form of pledge that has hitherto been used for the same purpose under the old form of organization, to wit:

Pledge:—To the State Executive Committee.

Comrades:—Having been advised of my nomination for member of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, I herewith inform you that I accept the nomination, and, in obedience to the Party's constitution, I herewith pledge myself that, in the event of my election to the office, I shall loyally represent the Party, its principles and tactics and shall faithfully execute its resolutions determined upon in National Convention or by referendum vote.

(Signed) State Executive Committees will please report, without delay, as soon as their respective members have been chosen. Credentials, properly certified, must be issued by the State Executive Committee.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

THE TOUR OF COMRADE FRANK A. BOHN.

On November 20 will begin the transcontinental tour of Comrade Frank A. Bohn. The comrade will put in one week's work in Kentucky, after which he will proceed to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and then return East. When first conceived, the tour was undertaken largely as a means to get Comrade Bohn to California, the S. L. P. State Executive Committee of that State having engaged the comrade for a three months' agitation and organization tour there. But that aspect of the matter vanished completely when the results of the late election became known. A situation utterly different from what we have had before, confronts us to-day. The "safe and sane" Democracy has been smashed at the polls. No plus ultra capitalism has been placed in the saddle in a manner that must cause secret fear in the hearts of its more far-seeing representatives, it being more than they probably bargained for. As a result, the lines of the class struggle will soon become more plainly visible in our political life than ever before. During such times men will learn more in a month than they would otherwise learn in a year. Their minds will be open. Therefore, now is the time for the Socialist Labor Party to do its utmost to enlighten, educate and organize. The tour of Comrade Bohn appeared desirable when first mentioned. Looked at in the light of the present situation, it has become imperative.

To make possible the uninterrupted success of this tour, the National Executive Committee, who have assumed full responsibility for the work, financially and otherwise, must be supported. We therefore call upon all members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party to contribute to a fund to sustain the work now undertaken, said fund to be known as the "General Agitation Fund," under which head all contributions will be

publicly acknowledged. Let these who can give send their contribution, but wherever possible instead of making one contribution and then be done with, let those who ardently desire to further this work pledge a small weekly contribution in an amount in keeping with their means and thus insure a steady income. Should the response to this call warrant it, other organizers will be put on the road as fast as means permit.

Public acknowledgments of the amounts received will be made once a week in the Sunday People and will then appear in the subsequent issue of the Weekly People.

Trusting that this call will meet with the response the situation demands, we are, Fraternally yours, The National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, Secretary.

GENERAL VOTE.

Notice of a detailed tabulation of the general vote on Article II, Section 7b, of the newly-adopted constitution, will appear in next week's issue. So also will a detailed tabulation of the general vote on the six questions submitted with the constitution, all of which were affirmed.

NEW N. E. C. NOMINATIONS.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in New York State are herewith called on to make nominations for a member of the new National Executive Committee, according to newly-adopted constitution, at once. Send the names and addresses of all nominees to the undersigned.

Justus Ebert, Secretary N. Y. S. E. C. 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held Sunday, November 13 at Gantzhorn's Hall, Jersey City, Comrade Burgholz chairman. All members present except Thucmhel, absent without excuse. Comrade Boland, the Party's delegate to D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A., was absent.

Section Hoboken reported that the language branches have been abolished as such branches served to retard, rather than further the Party's work. For the present the section's efforts will be concentrated on the work of building up the subscription lists of the Party press. A lecture course on Socialist economics may be started, as an adjunct to the work for the Party press.

Section Passaic County has employed Comrade Berdan to give his entire time to the work of pushing Party literature. Language branches have been abolished by the section. Course of lectures will be given during the winter.

Section Essex County reported that some friction exists in the section which will have to be seen to before the work of the organization can run smoothly.

Section Union County reported that their county ticket did not appear on the ballot. The nomination papers, properly made and attested, had been filed in the county clerk's office by a committee of two. The section investigated the matter but the county clerk declared that he had no knowledge of the filing of the ticket. Hereafter in filing nomination papers the Party organizations should try and get a receipt for them, failing in which the papers should be sent to the proper office by registered letter.

The secretary of D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A., requests that all the sections compile a list of the trade union organizations in their respective districts, with names and addresses of their officers. The S. T. & L. A. will endeavor to do some agitation work and requests that this information be sent to the secretary of the State Committee.

From the election returns at hand the indications are that we have increased our vote throughout the State. The immediate work before the Party in this State is the pushing of the Party press and the building up of the S. T. & L. A. If we push the Party press it will result in new blood coming into the organization and the extending of the organization. Members who join through the influence of our papers come into the movement thoroughly clear as to principles and tactics and are much more valuable than the member who has to be "cleared up" after you get him in. By pushing the S. T. & L. A. we make a solid foundation for our vote, from which it can be dislodged by no storm whatsoever.

This committee will meet regularly hereafter on the second Sunday of each month, as before the campaign.

Sections that have not yet taken up the work of the Press Security League are requested to see what they can do along that line at their next meeting. Settlement on campaign subscription lists should be made at once and the lists sent in to this committee. Section organizers must not fail to send in monthly reports as heretofore. Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

GENERAL VOTE

Tabulation of the General Vote on the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, as amended by the National Convention of 1904.

Article	Section	For	Against
I	1	868	8
II	1	840	9
II	1a	848	0
II	1b	837	8
II	2	861	8
II	3	809	8
II	4	781	22
II	5	855	10
II	6	800	11
II	7	788	81
II	7a	814	54
II	7b	332	514
II	8	849	14
II	9	854	20
II	10	855	22
II	11	871	10
II	12	857	24
II	13	801	17
II	14	850	8
II	15	831	44
II	16	857	1
II	17	867	8
II	18	875	8
II	19	873	8
II	20	809	9
II	21	863	13
II	22	841	22
II	23	853	13
III	1	853	8
III	2	802	8
III	3	872	8
III	4	859	8
IV	1	848	0
IV	2	803	8
IV	3	852	8
V	1	789	89
V	2	796	60
V	3	730	30
V	4	830	33
V	5	830	15
V	5a	845	33
V	5b	854	22
V	6	800	50
V	7	835	38
V	8	819	20
V	9	850	20
V	10	811	65
V	11	800	47
V	12	818	50
V	13	791	59
V	14a	805	8
V	14b	891	0
V	15	861	10
V	16	893	8
V	17	803	8
V	18	803	8
V	19	803	8
V	20	803	8
V	21	803	8
V	22	803	8
V	23	803	8
VI	1	831	37
VI	2	827	30
VI	3	870	11
VI	4	808	14
VI	5	871	12
VII	1	877	18
VII	2	861	19
VII	3	800	10
VII	4	873	17
VII	5	871	10
VII	6	872	15
VII	7	874	9
VII	8	874	9
VIII	1	878	8
VIII	2	809	8
VIII	3	808	8
IX	1	878	6
IX	2	870	13
IX	3	878	9
IX	4	867	10
IX	5	873	10
X	1	854	8
X	2	870	8
XI	1	874	10
XI	2	803	11
XI	3	875	8
XI	4	843	27
XI	5	861	8
XI	6	800	10
XI	7	870	14
XI	8	877	8
XI	9	861	15
XI	10	872	8
XI	11	807	13
XI	12	805	16
XI	13	868	8
XI	14	872	8
XI	15	751	108
XI	16	848	11
XI	17	825	25
XI	18	800	8

A majority of votes having been cast in favor of the questions submitted, with the sole exception of Article II, Section 7b, all the questions, excepting Article II, Section 7b, are herewith declared adopted and Article II, Section 7b is herewith declared lost.

A tabulation of the vote on Article II, Section 7b, by Sections, will be prepared and published.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts, S. L. P. Called to order at 11:05 Tremont street, Boston, Nov. 13, by the chairman, Delegate Greenman of Boston. Roll call showed Deans, Schugle, Young, Greenman, Berry, Sweeny, Engelhardt and Mortensen present. Goodwin, Richardson and Nielsen absent. Records of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Fall River, sending referendum vote on State constitution, and on meeting of November 5. Accepted and filed. From Boston, sending for stamps. Attended to by secretary. From Somerville, sending vote on State referendum, and nominations for secretary and treasurer of the General Committee of 1905. Accepted and filed. From Woburn, on the same matter. Accepted and filed. From Comrade Sweeney, on meeting held in Woburn. Accepted and filed. From New Bedford, sending vote cast in that city for various candidates, etc. Accepted and filed. From Pittsfield, sending vote on State referendum. Accepted and filed. From Wm. F. Doyle, Marlboro, on meeting to be held in that city. Accepted and filed. From L. A. Doherty, Fitchburg, on meeting to be held in Fitchburg. Accepted and filed. From Worcester, ordering stamps and sending vote on State constitution. Stamps sent. Correspondence filed. From Lowell, sending vote on State referendum and making nominations for secretary and treasurer of General Committee for 1905. Accepted and filed. From Everett, sending vote, nominations, etc. Accepted and filed. From Boston, on same matter. Accepted and filed.

Report of secretary covering the period October 23 to November 13, giving an account of the agitation and other work of the Party, with receipts and expenses. Accepted and filed.

Greater Boston Entertainment Committee reported at length on the work being done to raise funds. The report was accepted and concurred in. It is as follows: That the funds raised be divided between the Scandinavian Socialist Club and the purchase of a Stereopticon machine.

In the matter of the tickets of July 16, held by Section Lynn, it was ordered that the Lynn delegates be instructed to hunt up the balance of the tickets at once and report their findings to this body. Comrade Schugle to look up a similar matter in Woburn.

Section Cambridge protested against the style of the financial report of the last quarter. It was voted that the auditing committee devise some method which can be more readily understood than the present one when making out the next report.

The seat of Section Woburn in this body was declared vacant, the delegate, having absented himself from three or more regular meetings. The secretary was ordered to notify Section Woburn, and request that it at once proceed to fill the vacancy.

Section Cambridge brought to the attention of this committee an error in the make-up of Article 2 of the State Constitution. The words "One hundred and fifty members" to be stricken out. The recommendation was concurred in, as the article passed the conference in the way, mentioned by Section Cambridge, but was by mistake recorded otherwise by the secretary of that body.

Owing to the amount of time that he would have to lose, waiting for the termination of the "Free Speech" case, which will not be finished for several days, it was voted that we re-engage the secretary for the next three weeks at the same wages as before.

In view of the recent political flop-over in this State, in which the labor fakirs were almost to a man in the employ of the Democratic candidate, and in view of the splendid chances to organize the working class, both on the economic and political fields, it was voted: That we call upon the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A., the N. E. C. of the Party and the Scandinavian Federation to co-operate with the Massachusetts S. L. P. for the purpose of placing an organizer in the field permanently, he to attend to the work of these several bodies and push the sale of literature and the Party press.

Voted that the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee meet in Everett Monday, November 14, at 8 p. m.

The secretary was instructed to notify the sections of the intention of the General Committee as to placing an organizer in the field as soon as possible as per plan outlined above, which means that the sections must get ready some plan to furnish the "sineus of war" to keep the end of the Massachusetts S. L. P. where it ought to be if this plan is adopted all around. Adjourned.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary Mass. S. L. P.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month,

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, Nov. 19, two hundred and eight subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured. There were four hundred and twelve expirations.

Within a few days the mailing list will be sent to all sections. For cities and towns where we have no organization the lists will be sent to secretaries of State committees, who can in turn send them to members-at-large or sympathizers. The names and addresses of readers whose time has or will soon run out, should be copied from the list. These old readers should all be looked up and asked to renew.

Comrade Juergens of Canton, Ohio, sends in five yearlies, four of which are renewals. He writes: "There are a few more to be looked up this week, besides one or two prospective new ones." This comrade works along the right lines. He looks up the old readers as fast as their time is up and also watches for chances to get new readers.

Five or more subs. were sent in as follows: 34th A. D., New York, 10; Wm. I. Marshall, Allegheny, Pa., 9; W. B. Cooper, Somerdale, Ohio, 8; B. Reinsteint, Buffalo, N. Y., 6; Section London, Ont., 6; Oscar Freer, Columbus, O., 6; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 5; J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., 5; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O., 5; G. A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill., 5; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 5; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 5; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., 5.

The circulation figures, which generally show a falling off after election, are as follows:

	Week ending Nov. 19.	Nov. 12.
Single subscriptions...	9,326	9,479
Bundle orders.....	2,200	2,250
Special bundle orders...	60	250

Total.....11,576 11,959

The idea of ordering a bundle of Weekly People, and using the same for distribution among workmen interested in Socialism, with a view of securing their subscriptions, is now taking a hold. Comrade W. W. Cox, of Collinsville, Ill., orders a bundle of 5 for 6 months; Comrade Johnson, of St. Paul, Minn., orders 5 a week for three months; Comrades Adams and Meyer, of Columbus, Ohio, order five a week, and Comrade Bauer, of the same place, ten a week.

We quote the rates again: 5 copies 3 months.....\$.55 5 copies 6 months..... 1.50 5 copies 1 year..... 2.50 10 copies 3 months..... 1.30 10 copies 6 months..... 2.50 10 copies 1 year..... 5.00 25 copies 3 months..... 3.25 25 copies 6 months..... 6.25 Let more of these bundle orders come in.

LABOR NEWS NOTES

Come on, comrades! We must do better than this. May be we are too much in a hurry; it may be that last week only reflects the work of election week. However, we must do better. We aren't doing half the agitation we ought to.

Hartford, Conn., took 5,000 leaflets "A Fair Day's Wages for a Fair Day's Work." Indianapolis took 110 pamphlets, assorted, and Syracuse, N. Y., 20 "Historical Materialism" and the "Working Class."

"Woman Under Socialism" came out last week, and all of our orders were filled. San Francisco took 10, Chicago, 6, Comrade Dehley, Seattle, 3; Cleveland, 6, and many other orders, aggregating about 100, were waiting. Immediately that it was announced that they were out several new orders came in, led by Comrade Santee, of New York, for 7. "Capital," by Marx, is being ordered by several. We regret that we have to announce that we have less than a dozen copies and that no more can be procured for some time, as the company publishing them has gone into the hands of a Receiver.

Work for "Woman." Work for "The Pilgrim's Shell." Work with the leaflets and the pamphlets. Don't hang about headquarters. Spread out and reach the people. Don't be timid about approaching anyone with the literature; they will thank the one who made them buy it, as soon as they know enough.

Education is the thing that tells.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., will meet Wednesday, December 7, at 8 p. m., at Volksfreund Office, 193 Columbus street, corner Seneca. Comrades, make it your duty to attend, as the business of our local has been somewhat neglected on account of pressing campaign work. Members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., are cordially invited.

Richard Koeppel, Secretary.

LABOR LYCEUM LECTURE.

O. A. Curtis will lecture before the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, November 27, at 3 o'clock, on "The Principles of Socialism." General discussion will follow and the meeting is free to all men and women.

FURTHER RETURNS.

(Continued from page 1)

NEW YORK.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The capitalist press here gives us 94 votes. This according to our own tally is ten less than it ought to be.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 15.—168 votes were polled for Corregan in Chautauqua County and 148 for De Leon. Debs is given 691.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The complete vote in Monroe County for the S. L. P. is 335. 304 in Rochester and 31 in balance of county.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The election commissioner credits Corregan in entire Erie County with 671 votes—592 in Buffalo and 79 in towns outside. Last year the S. L. P. vote was 680 in county. De Leon's vote in the past election has not been totaled yet. It will probably be about 625 in the county. Debs had 1,282, 1,045 in Buffalo and 243 in towns. Newburgh, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Orange County gives Corregan 123 votes and De Leon, 113.

OHIO.

Canton, O., Nov. 17.—Stark County polled 129 votes for Corregan, 79 of them in this city. Vote last year in county was 82. The bogus Socialists were given 663 this year.

Dayton, O., Nov. 16.—Montgomery County cast 58 votes for Corregan and Cox. 93 were cast in 1903. Debs polled 1,168.

In the National Military Home for Disabled Soldiers, located in this county, in 1901 there were three votes cast for the head of the S. L. P. ticket, in 1902 votes and in 1904 eight votes. I think this is a wonderful showing for whoever is agitating there in such a dyed-in-the-wool Republican institution as is the "Home."

Hamilton, O., Nov. 13.—The S. L. P. vote of this city for Corregan is 117 a gain of 9 over last year. The total vote of county and city is 152.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Nov. 20.—The official count of Allegheny County, Pa., according to the capitalist press, gives Corregan and Cox 610; A. A. Grant, Judge Supreme Court, 322. The S. L. P. seems to have been hit the same as all other parties on the ballot. By the voters not understanding the new form of ballot, marking at the top of the party column voting for Presidential electors only.

S. R. Rager,

626 Margaretta street, Braddock, Pa.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—The official count just completed gives for the city of Philadelphia 386 votes for S. L. P., and 324 for Debs.

Olyphant, Pa., Nov. 16.—The official count records 75 votes for Corregan and 111 for Supreme Court Judge. We were not on the ticket last year. From 909 votes last year the bogus Socialists fell to 272 for Debs and 193 for Supreme Court Judge. What a fall! For Member of Legislature—2nd District, S. L. P. 15; "S. P.", 62; 3rd District—S. L. P. 12; "S. P.", 24; 4th District—S. L. P. 52; "S. P.", 28. We were counted out in some districts.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 15.—The official vote gives Corregan 26 votes in the city and eight (8) more in the county; and Grant, for Judge of Supreme Court, 28 in the city, and 13 more in the county. Considering that the S. L. P. did not have a ticket out for two years, and that but one campaign meeting was held here, and that, early in August, and also that our friends (the "S. P.") persisted in telling people that the S. L. P. was dead, this is a good poll.

Lehigh, Pa., Nov. 15.—Lehigh County cast 29 votes for Corregan and Cox and 42 for Grant, S. L. P. candidate for Supreme Court. Debs polled 177 while Bacon, bogus Socialist candidate for Supreme Court, got 132.

TEXAS.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 18.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Bexar County (San Antonio, county seat), according to the official count is as follows: For Presidential electors at large, 32; for Governor, 43. In McCulloch County, 3; in Dimmitt County, 12.

VIRGINIA.

Manchester, Va., Nov. 14.—As usual, the S. L. P. vote in this and other parts of Virginia will not be known until the Board of Election Canvass